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U.S.-Japan Feud On Aid May Leave Poland the Loser

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese officials say the government is unlikely to follow through on a pledge by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to provide $500 million to Poland, as well as new loans to Egypt, because those countries are being allowed to abandon existing debt obligations.

The Japanese have been bitterly criticizing President George Bush's plan to forgive billions of dollars of the official debt of Poland and Egypt.

Officials in Japan's Finance Ministry and its Export-Import Bank, one of the agencies intended to handle Japan's loans to developing countries, say the Japanese would take the same stance toward other countries that seek debt forgiveness.

This is the latest sign of a deepening rift between Washington and Tokyo over foreign-aid issues, an area in which Japan is growing more assertive. The two countries are at odds over a fundamental point in the strategy for dealing with the debt crisis: how big a role politics should be allowed to play in making these economic judgments, and whose political standards should be applied.

When Mr. Kaifu pledged the aid to Poland during a visit to Eastern Europe last year, he surprised his own Finance Ministry and many members of his government. With the reversal, it now appears that the formidable Finance Ministry has reasserted itself.

Japan, which feels the Americans are using debt forgiveness to reward certain nations, complains that this policy encourages irresponsibility and makes saying no to other countries with similar problems much harder.

What some Japanese officials find particularly galling is that they are being criticized for holding to policies long espoused by the United States.

The American government has maintained that financial discipline and consistency are essential for fostering improved long-term economic management within the indebted countries. That is one reason the United States had pushed for restructuring of debts, but not abandonment of them.

Japan has emerged in the last several years as one of the world's largest donors of aid to developing countries, as well as a major government-to-government lender. Japan has budgeted foreign aid of $6.5 billion for the fiscal year that began April 1.

Most of the aid and loans are aimed at Asia, where Japanese corporations are centering their investments. But Japan is increasingly providing assistance to Latin America, too.

The United States has described the debt-reduction measures as a selective humanitarian gesture to ease pressure on ailing economies and protect fragile democratic institutions.

David C. Mulford, undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs, earlier described Poland and Egypt as "unique, politically and economically."

In the Japanese view, the choice of these two countries represents an American political decision to reward Poland for its commitment to a rapid transition to capitalism and Egypt for its support in the

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James Bebrakis/Reuter

Refugees in Turkey fighting Sunday over a bag of soft drinks. Some of them are to be moved down from the mountains. Page 3.

U.S., Starting Pullout, Vows To Protect Iraqis in Zone

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The remaining U.S. military forces inside Iraq began withdrawing from occupied territory Sunday to a thin buffer zone along the country's border with Kuwait, according to U.S. military officials.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said most of the troops would be out of Iraq within days.

Mr. Cheney, who like most other military officials has pushed hard to withdraw U.S. troops quickly, said the American forces in Iraq would not abandon their aid to refugees in the region.

"We are not going to leave the refugees to the tender mercies of the Iraqis in southern Iraq," he said.

Army officials said they expected that 3,000 to 5,000 troops would remain in a demilitarized zone that extends 10 kilometers (6 miles) inside Iraq and 5 kilometers into Kuwait until a United Nations observer force can assume its duties there.

"We are getting out of that part of Iraq that we previously have occupied," Mr. Cheney said in a broadcast interview.

The region occupied by U.S. forces covered about 15 percent of Iraq's national territory.

President George Bush ordered the pullout on Saturday, Mr. Cheney said. He added that General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the allied forces in the Gulf region, had been told to withdraw U.S. forces from the Euphrates area to the buffer zone specified in the cease-fire resolution signed Thursday.

Although the army will pull most of its remaining 75,000 troops out of the occupied region south of the Euphrates within a few days, Pentagon officials said the pace at which forces return to their home bases in the United States and Europe would not be quickened.

Most of the army forces withdrawing from Iraq — the Kansas-based 1st Infantry Division and the European-based 3d Armored Division — will remain at temporary transit camps inside Saudi Arabia with other American forces awaiting their return home.

The U.S. Central Command said in a statement that allied forces would "continue to protect and provide humanitarian assistance to refugees in the demilitarized zone to include the refugees at Safwan."

Central Command officials said other refugees in the region now occupied by allied troops would be invited to move into the demilitarized zone for assistance and protection.

About 30,000 Iraqi refugees are now in the Safwan area, five kilometers inside Iraq from the Kuwaiti border, officials said. An additional 13,000 refugees remain at a camp in the town of Fafha, outside the demilitarized zone.

The refugee problems in southern Iraq, however, pale in comparison to the situation facing hundreds of thousands of Kurdish refugees in squalid camps along the Iraqi border with Turkey.

Mr. Cheney said conditions in the camps on the Iraqi side of the border were chaotic, while the camps in Turkey were somewhat better organized and controlled.

He said the U.S. military would continue parachuting food and supplies to the refugees until international relief organizations began operating effectively in the region.

Mr. Cheney said the Pentagon had been unable "to confirm" press reports that Iraqi forces had attacked Kurdish refugees north of the 36th parallel — the line that the United States ordered Iraq to observe as a safe region for fleeing Kurdish refugees.

More than half of the 540,000 U.S. forces sent to the Middle East region during the Gulf conflict are still waiting to return home.

Central Command officials said about 295,000 American military men and women remained on the Arabian Peninsula and aboard ships in the surrounding waters.

The withdrawal from Iraq follows the formal approval Thursday of the permanent United Nations cease-fire treaty, which established

See DEPLOY, Page 4

U.S. Defines Limits of Its New Iraq Role

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's national security adviser said Sunday that U.S. forces would not intervene in clashes between the Iraqi Army and armed Kurdish rebels in central Iraq.

American forces will step in only if Iraq interferes with efforts to aid refugees, said the official, Brent Scowcroft.

The statement reinforced Mr. Bush's insistence that U.S. forces, while assisting Kurdish refugees fleeing toward Iraq's borders, must avoid direct involvement in Iraq's civil war.

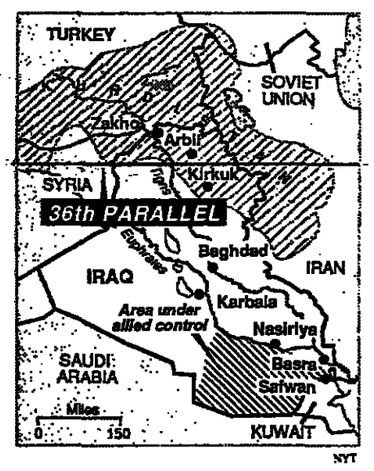
In a broadcast interview Sunday, Mr. Scowcroft said that Iraqi forces under President Saddam Hussein were not interfering with refugees "to any significant extent that we are able to determine."

But he acknowledged that fighting between Kurdish rebels and the Iraqi Army was continuing north of As Sulaymaniyah, near the Iranian border.

"What we're saying is we will not countenance interference in refugee operations," Mr. Scowcroft said. "We are not going to intervene, as we have said before, in a civil war."

Mr. Bush delivered essentially the same message on Saturday. In a speech in Alabama, he said that Washington would "not tolerate any interference" in international relief efforts. But he added emphatically, "I do not want one single soldier or airman shoved into a civil war in Iraq that's been going on for ages."

U.S. policy toward Iraqi military operations appears to amount to this: Conventional ground fighting that does not involve fixed-wing aircraft or the use of chemical weapons will be ignored as long as it occurs south of the



NYT

36th parallel and north of the 15-kilometer-wide (9-mile) United Nations buffer zone at the Kuwait-Iraq border.

And Iraq must cease military operations on the ground and in the air north of the 36th parallel, a region that includes the cities of Mosul and Irbil. It does not include As Sulaymaniyah, where fighting appears to be continuing.

Although the White House has warned Baghdad not to interfere in relief operations in Iraq near the border with Turkey, the warning about military operations north of the 36th parallel was never officially stated. Its existence was made known privately by a high-ranking U.S. official traveling with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

Mr. Scowcroft also said the United States had prepositioned relief supplies in Turkey in anticipation of refugees at the end of the Gulf war, and in hindsight, probably should have had more supplies waiting.

"We did not anticipate the severity of the attacks on the Kurds," he said.

■ Bush Defends His Stance

John E. Yang of The Washington Post reported earlier from Montgomery, Alabama:

Mr. Bush on Saturday vigorously defended his decision not to intervene to aid Kurdish and Shiite rebels in Iraq.

His emphatic remarks came in the first of a series of presidential speeches attempting to define the "new world order" — a phrase Mr. Bush has often used but never fully described.

The new world order, he said, is not "a blueprint that will govern the conduct of nations, or some supranational structure or institution," but "really describes a responsibility imposed by our successes."

He added: "It refers to new ways of working with other nations to deter aggression and to achieve stability, to achieve prosperity and, above all, to achieve peace.

"It springs from hopes for a world based on a shared commitment among nations large and small to a set of principles that undergird our relations — peaceful settlement of disputes, solidarity against aggression, reduced and controlled arsenals, and just treatment of all peoples."

The "quest for a new world order is, in part, a

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For Kuril Refugees, It's All or Nothing

Gorbachev's Visit Viewed as Chance

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEMURO, Japan — Mitsuo Yanami still remembers well the day in early September 1945, hours after Japan's unconditional surrender aboard the battleship Missouri, when Soviet soldiers overran the tiny island where he lived, just north of Nemuro in the frigid northern Pacific.

"We were shocked," recalled Mr. Yanami, who was 17 at the time. "At first we thought they were Americans. After all, the Americans had just won the war, and we didn't even know the Soviet Union was one of the Allies. But then we overheard them talking about Stalin."

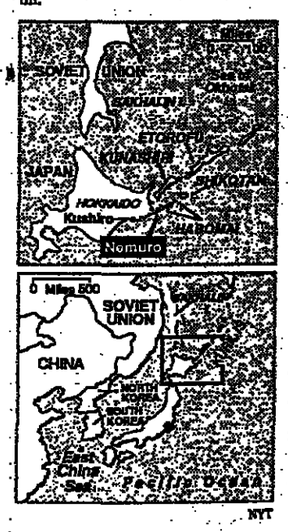
The Soviets took the last of the islands a day after Japan's formal surrender, expelling Mr. Yanami and 17,384 other residents — the Japanese are nothing if not precise, and they have accounted for everyone — and leaving behind a legacy of bitterness the government maintains is shared by all of Japan.

On Tuesday, building on a four-decade-long public relations campaign, the refugees of the islands off Japan's northern coast see one great chance to win the islands back: the arrival of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the first Soviet leader ever to visit Japan.

The 46-year-long occupation of the islands, which the Japanese call Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai group, has turned into something of a national obsession in Japan, an obsession fed by influential right-wing groups, powerful fishing organizations and the former islanders themselves.

For years, this fast-declining fishing town has been dotted with signboards with the rallying cry "*Kaese!*," or "Give them back!" And the government has made it clear that a give-back of what it calls the Northern Territories will be the price if Mr. Gorbachev wants billions of dollars of Japanese consumer goods, technology for Soviet factories and Japanese-financed oil exploration in Siberia.

It is a price many Japanese officials believe Mr. Gorbachev will be unable or unwilling to pay. Yet in Nemuro, the former islanders who live within sight of their old homeland — the closest island is only two miles (three kilometers) away — are spending their days spread-



NYT

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The Roots of Bush's Inertia on the Kurds

By Ann Devroy and Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reports of Iraqi combat helicopters raining death on rebels and fleeing civilians filled the news on the morning of March 26, but helicopters were not on President George Bush's mind when he summoned to the Oval Office the seven senior advisers who had guided his policy through months of Gulf diplomacy and war.

Mr. Bush requested a timetable for "getting our kids out" of the Gulf, according to officials present. Only late in the meeting, one source said, did the issue arise of whether to intervene militarily in Iraq at least to stop the helicopter attacks.

General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, recited a "precise military case against" intervening, according to the source. With little debate, the case was quickly closed. The White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, told reporters soon afterward that the civil war in Iraq, then entering its final throes, would proceed without U.S. intervention.

Within days, forces loyal to President Saddam Hussein moved from crushing Shiite Muslim rebels in southern Iraq to suppressing a Kurdish rebellion in the north, and critics began asking how Mr. Bush, who had suggested that the Iraqis rise up against Mr. Hussein, could have turned a blind eye to the massacres of Iraqi rebels and civilians.

In less than a month, the euphoria of February's military triumph had become the anguish of March's civil war, as nearly 2 million destitute, hungry and scared men, women and children fled for their lives.

How the United States dealt with that unfolding crisis is a story not so much of a failed policy as an administration unprepared for the aftermath of a war — an administration that remained virtually inert, as one official put it, until the horror of what was happening in Iraq compelled it to act.

It also is a story of how a president, who boldly led the international community in confronting Mr. Hussein, later became fixated on getting U.S. troops out of the region as quickly as possible and had to be nudged by allies — and critics at home — to confront the tragic aftermath of the war.

Today, the United States is part of a huge relief effort for the refugees. It also has joined the international community in trying to establish an informal safe haven in northern Iraq to protect the Kurds from Mr. Hussein's forces.

Senior officials at the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon said in interviews last week that the decision to withhold

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AP

"Still Life With Sunflowers" (1889) was among those stolen.

20 Van Goghs Found After Predawn Heist

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

In one of the largest but most short-lived art heists in history, two armed men broke into Amsterdam's Van Gogh Museum on Sunday morning, held two guards hostage and made off with 20 of the master's works, all of which were recovered two hours later.

Amsterdam police officers said they found the paintings — worth hundreds of millions of dollars — in the thieves' abandoned car near the Amstel railroad station across the city from the museum.

But three paintings, all classics, were heavily damaged when the thieves, called "amateurs" by the police, ripped them from their frames.

The severely damaged works are "Wheatfield With Crows," "Still Life With Lemons, Pears and Grapes," and "Still Life With Bibles."

The 17 other paintings, several of them with slight damage that curators said could be easily repaired, are to be put back on display this week.

The police had no idea why the thieves, who spoke English, abandoned the works in the stolen silver Volkswagen Passat.

The government-run museum houses the collection of the Van Gogh family, the world's largest assembly of paintings by the Dutch impressionist whose works last year attracted 2 million visitors to an exhibit marking the centennial of his death.

The museum's collection includes more than 200 paintings and 600 drawings by the artist, who sold only one work before he killed himself at age 37.

The robbery, according to an account by an Amsterdam police

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Kiosk

Soviet Party Calls Crisis Session

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Leaders of the Soviet Communist Party will meet April 24 to discuss the country's deepening political and economic crisis, Tass said Sunday.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who is the party's general-secretary, presided over the meeting that decided last week to hold a formal session of the policy-setting Central Committee.

The move follows calls from organizations within the party for Mr. Gorbachev to report on his handling of recent political and economic turmoil, which has been fueled by industrial unrest and demands by republics for greater autonomy.

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General News

Bush maps out a plan to be the "education president." Page 5.

Italy fears an environmental disaster as a burning oil tanker sinks off Genoa. Page 2.

Crossword Page 4.

Business/Finance

A credit shortage threatens the world banking system, the Asian Development Bank reported. Page 14.

A female politician was picked to head Germany's Treuhandanstalt. Page 11.

New Book's Raves: A Well-Plotted Hoax

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On Wednesday, Simon & Schuster announced it had bought a novel for $920,000, one of the largest amounts ever paid for a first novel, in part on the strength of endorsements from the writers John le Carré and Joseph Wambaugh.

On Friday, Mr. le Carré and Mr. Wambaugh denied they had ever seen or heard of the book, "Just Killing Time."

"It's straight fraud," Mr. le Carré said of his purported endorsement. "It's like bringing a painting into a gallery with phony authentications from Bernard Berenson."

The deception involved is the kind one might expect in Mr. le Carré's spy novels. It included a spurious telegram from Mr. le Carré, as well as two letters bearing Mr. Wambaugh's letterhead — but with an address in San Diego nowhere near his actual California home.

"It sounds like the guy has gone to elaborate lengths," Mr. Wambaugh said, adding that he was both angry and bemused that his name has been attached to the scheme.

Simon & Schuster said it had not yet decided whether to publish "Just Killing Time," about a serial killer and a secret U.S. government agency.

"We are studying the situation and are taking it under advisement," said Charles E. Hayward, president of Simon & Schuster's trade division.

Since Simon & Schuster did have the manuscript, at least part of its enchantment with the work came from the book itself, not the blurbs from Mr. le Carré and Mr. Wambaugh.

"Just Killing Time" was anclioned under the author's pseudonym, Derek Van Arman. The author was described to publishers as a Washington-based communications specialist and national security investigator who had worked for numerous federal agencies. He is in fact Derek V. Goodwin, a free-lance writer who lives in Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Goodwin, 40, maintained that he was a longtime investigator for various federal agencies and often worked out of Washington. He denied that he had perpetrated the fraud, adding that "I was completely blindsided, completely duped," apparently, he said, by someone with a personal grudge or by a former CIA employee whom he knew only slightly.

"It would take someone who is severely brain-dead to submit quotes like that to publishers who know all these famous writers," Mr. Goodwin said. "What would be the purpose of that?"

Mr. Goodwin said he could not explain why someone would undertake such a plot, which, if it succeeded, could only help make Mr. Goodwin rich.

In fact, the endorsements thought to be from Mr. le Carré, the pen name of David John Moore Cornwell, who was formerly a British intelligence officer, and Mr. Wambaugh, formerly a Los Angeles Police Department officer.

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With 2 Wells Out, Kuwait Recasts Its Fire Fighting

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Saying that blazing oil wells are costing this country $5 million an hour, the Kuwaiti oil minister has announced that the national oil company will bring in fire-fighting teams from several different countries, breaking an American and Canadian monopoly.

The oil minister, Rashid Salim Amiri, said he hoped it would be possible to put out about 500 burning wells in seven months, instead of two years as previously estimated. This would cut the loss to $12.5 billion, instead of $43 billion, and reduce environmental damage and health risks, he said.

But Mr. Amiri was unclear about who would do the work or how.

The four teams in Kuwait, three from the United States and one from Canada, are the world's experts at putting out a fire or two, Mr. Amiri said, but "there are no experts in putting out 500 fires."

Other companies could do the job, he said, but have not been able to compete effectively an international basis; U.S. teams usually have been available to do the work.

Mr. Amiri said that only 25 wells had been capped so far; only two of those had been burning.

Asked whether he was disappointed with the performance of the North American fire-fighting teams, he said: "I am not disappointed, but I am concerned about the pace. I would like to see it very much go faster."

Americans on the job were skeptical that anyone else could do the work faster.

China has fire fighters for oil fires, said Raymond Henry, senior vice president of Red Adair Co. of Texas, but "it takes them three or four months to fight a fire."

The U.S. and Canadian fire fighters say they have had trouble getting the equipment they need.

"You ask for equipment and they tell you it'll be there tomorrow, and it's kind of like *inshallah*," said Mr. Henry, using the Arabic phrase for "God willing."

The contractors also had trouble getting their workers in place, he added, because at first there had been no way to house or feed them.

Even now, work is concentrated on the Ahmadi oil field in the southern part of the country, which has better infrastructure compared with the north, where burning wells remain unattended.

In some cases, oil well fires have been extinguished only to be reignited when they could not be easily capped. In these cases, it is felt that an oil spill on the ground would be more hazardous than letting the crude burn.

The oil minister said that Kuwait was weighing offers for fire-fighting help from Iran, China, France and Britain, but that no contracts had been signed.

He hinted that new teams might use new methods, though he declined to be specific other than to say that wider experimentation in techniques would be welcome.

The pace of the work and the form of the contracts — with payment by the day, rather than by the well — have drawn criticism within Kuwait Oil Co. Mr. Amiri said any new contracts would have "new features." He did not explain.

In addition to Red Adair, the other two U.S. companies working on the fires are Boots & Coots and Wild Well Control. The Canadian company is Safety Boss.

Mr. Amiri also announced that Kuwait would begin producing 50,000 to 60,000 barrels a day within three months for domestic consumption. But he was not sure whether the country's refineries would be working by then.

Before the war, Kuwait's production quota under the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was 1.5 million barrels a day.

Biggest Problem in Oil Fires Is Mines, Not Flames

Henry W. Kendall, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who shared the Nobel Prize in physics last year, recently organized a symposium in Washington about the burning oil wells in Kuwait on behalf of the Union of Concerned Scientists. In a talk with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune, he discussed suggestions to extinguish the hundreds of fires.

Q. Did anything concrete come out of the Washington symposium?

A. Yes. There was a fruitful suggestion about how to deal with the difficult and novel question of mines and explosives around the wells, which represent a real hazard to the civilian contractors and fire fighters. Many of the wells are not on fire and are flooding part of the fields with oil, in some cases two to four feet [60 to 120 centimeters] deep. There is no military experience of clearing mines under a layer of oil. The idea originated with Stirling Colgate at Los Alamos National Laboratory and another explosives expert named Bill Wattenburg. They devised a scheme in which a large and extraordinarily powerful jet of compressed air would be used to dig out the desert and blows it off to the side along with any mines.

Q. How long would it take to get necessary equipment into the area?

A. The compressors and other machinery needed are commercially available. It could be sent swiftly if the resources are made available.

Q. Isn't it taking an inordinately long time to see action?

A. I gather that the Kuwaiti government is taking some time to get its act together.

MONDAY Q&A

As of last week, no systematic assessment had been undertaken of the mining and explosive hazards. There has been no assessment of the extent and nature of the damage on a well-by-well basis. Things are indeed a going slowly. But it is a problem that no one has ever faced before. There have never been more than five wells out of control in the world at a given time and now we have 600, of which roughly 500 are on fire.

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Q. Will there be long-term damage to Kuwait's oil-producing capacity?

A. I think it is extremely likely that the wells are being damaged. These extraordinary flow rates, which on average are about 10,000 barrels a day each per well are upsetting the geological structure of the oil-bearing strata, and they are apparently now drawing water in from deeper strata. Steam plumes have been observed in the fires, indicating that water is being drawn in. This will indeed hurt the final aggregate productivity of the fields. It's a terrible tragedy.

Q. Is the oil that already has gushed out and lying on the ground recuperable?

A. Many of the commercially useful fractions of the oil evaporate in the hot sun and all that is left is tar. The compressed air technique can also be used to cut channels and holding ponds in which the escaping oil could be kept under plastic covers.

Q. At this rate the process of putting out the fires is going to take years. Can the process be speeded up.

A. Certainly. I am confident that the compressed air technique will allow a much more rapid way of dealing with the mines and explosives. One can also put sand in the compressed air streams and use it to cut away the reinforced concrete which may be sabotaged, as well as to trim off mangled piping at the well head. This is potentially somewhat more rapid than the conventional techniques. But the question of how fast it can be done is mainly organizational and managerial.

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Q. Apart from the compressed air suggestion, were there other good ideas at the symposium?

A. There was some discussion of using sand clouds to screen the wells instead of water. Conventional well-fighting techniques use absolute Niagaras of water for cooling. There also was discussion of various closure technologies using explosives. But these were discarded because of the complexity of the well piping and the fact that in many cases the well-head metal has been made brittle by escaping sulphur and might crack off. That would be a real disaster.

Q. To a large extent, you have to rely on tried and trusted methods?.

A. Yes, except here are no tried methods for dealing with the mines. This is where the compressed air technique has a unique contribution to make, even in the hands of unskilled people. Conventional methods would take three or four months on each well, and we can't afford that. Once the mines are out of the way, then people can start tackling the fires.

•

Q. You mean they haven't started doing that?

A. Putting out the fires is the easiest part. The hardest part is clearing the wreckage out of the way and getting the well jetting straight up. Once you have done that, then 70 to 90 percent of the problem is behind you. Putting the fires out is not a serious problem, and this has been widely misunderstood.

Q. Did you ever ponder why the Iraqis did this?

A. Obviously there was no useful military function. The systematic way the wells were destroyed makes it clear that there was a large element of just plain meanness. The Iraqis found the computer data banks with the files and plans of all the wells and the specifications for the piping. They delegated about 1,000 people to the sabotage. All of them have disappeared.

Gorbachev Foes Press Talks

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Leaders of the opposition movement are in the early stages of organizing political roundtable discussions that they hope will lead to a power-sharing arrangement with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the eventual rise of democratic elections.

Boris N. Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Republic, has urged Mr. Gorbachev to join the leaders of the country's political and strike movements in talks to save the country from economic and political "ruin."

In a radio interview broadcast over the weekend, Mr. Yeltsin said that without roundtable talks, strikes would spread from the nation's coal mines to other vital industries "and that is likely to lead to complete civil insubordination."

Relations between the two politicians collapsed this fall when Mr. Gorbachev rejected a radical plan for economic change that both men originally sponsored. Since then, Mr. Yeltsin has called on Mr. Gorbachev to resign for "leading the country to the brink of dictatorship," and Mr. Gorbachev has blamed Mr. Yeltsin for "making a bad situation worse."

Mr. Gorbachev, who left Sunday for talks in Japan, has hinted through his aides that he might take part in roundtable talks. But although his aides have indicated that Mr. Gorbachev would view the talks as consultative and limited in scope, leaders like Mr. Yeltsin clearly see them as a way to share or transfer power and begin democratic elections.

In Poland, the onset of roundtable talks in early 1989 was the beginning of the end of Communist Party rule and led to partly democratic elections resulting in the rise of Solidarity leaders to key posts in government.

"That's why there is an element of naivete among our democratic forces when we talk about a roundtable," said Garri Kasparov, the world chess champion and a leader of the new Democratic Party of Russia.

"Do you think," he asked, that Mr. Gorbachev and Prime Minister Valentin S. Pavlov "want to sit down at a roundtable because they are so anxious to hand over power? If they do it, the most they want to do is put out the fire."

Mr. Kasparov took part in a fierce debate Sunday at a plenary meeting of the leaders of Democratic Russia, the country's biggest opposition movement, on the question of a political roundtable.

Most of the Democratic Russia leaders said their key goal was to form closer ties with the strike leaders and organize an all-union strike — or at least the threat of one — that would force the Gorbachev government into a roundtable.

They said they would only accept talks that would confront the issue of a transfer of power to democratically elected leaders and the formulation of a program to stabilize the deteriorating economy.

They also insisted that participants at the roundtable should include leaders of the labor movement, heads of major industries and official trade unions, government leaders, republican leaders and other opposition movements.

Alexander Zemlianichenko/The Associated Press
A Muscovite selling nonofficial newspapers in Vilnius, Lithuania.

Soviet Georgia Names Nationalist President

Reuters

MOSCOW — The parliament of Soviet Georgia on Sunday elected a nationalist leader, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, as its first executive president.

Deputies in the chamber rose to their feet clapping and cheering after the vote appointing Mr. Gamsakhurdia, who had ruled the republic as head of partiament since November, according to journalists in the capital, Tbilisi.

The 209 deputies also voted to give Mr. Gamsakhurdia broad powers, including the right to appoint the government and declare a state of war in the republic, which declared independence from the Soviet Union last week.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia's election will strengthen his hand in the battle of wills against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who is struggling to save the Soviet Union from political and economic disintegration.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia will serve in his new post until May 26, when direct presidential elections will be held throughout the republic.

The partiament has yet to pass a law on how the elections will be carried out, but journalists in Tbilisi said it was likely that Mr. Gamsakhurdia would serve for five years if elected.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia, 52, announced the start of republic-wide strikes on Wednesday as part of a campaign to drive Soviet troops from the disputed region of South Ossetia. The region's autonomous status was abolished after nationalists swept the Communists from power in October in the first free elections in 70 years.

Under the law agreed by parliament, Mr. Gamsakhurdia could be dismissed only if he were found guilty of treason. He also was given the right to cancel decisions taken by the government.

It said that "the president has the right to declare a state of war in the whole republic or any part of it" and that the president could "impose temporary presidential rule."

Italy Fears A Massive Oil Spill as Ship Sinks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENOA — A supertanker that had been burning in the Mediterranean for three days sank on Sunday, carrying millions of gallons of crude oil to the bottom and magnifying fears of an environmental disaster along the Italian Riviera.

Port officials said the Cypriot-registered tanker Haven sank in the Mediterranean 2.4 kilometers (1.5 miles) from shore and that there were scattered oil slicks in a 39-square-kilometer (15-square-mile) area.

The Haven appeared to have sunk intact — giving officials hope that the oil still on board could be salvaged with minimal spillage.

Port officials had expressed concern that the ship might break up as it went down, releasing the crude.

The 301-meter-long (990-foot-long) tanker sank about four and a half hours after an explosion Sunday morning. Three other blasts had rocked it on Saturday.

The vessel's bow was already on the floor of the Mediterranean and its propellers out of the water on Saturday as it was devoured by fire. The fire broke out on Thursday following an explosion that killed three members of the crew.

The spectacle drew thousands of people to the shores of the Italian Riviera for days as the ship, which carried 41 million gallons of oil, threatened its beaches with its cargo.

Environment Ministry officials said the largest oil slick was lying about six kilometers off the coast and was up to 12 kilometers long and three kilometers wide. Floating booms have been deployed in an effort to stem the pollution.

In Rome, the government on Saturday declared a state of emergency, making the region eligible for special aid.

There was no estimate on the amount of oil spilled from the tanker so far. A Genoa port official gave an "extremely rough" estimate of nearly 15 million gallons of oil burned off during the fire.

The ship fire was ignited by an explosion believed to have been caused by crewmen cleaning an empty hold. The tanker ended up in about 73 meters of water off Arenzano, 23 kilometers west of Genoa.

Oil containment booms were already in place a few hundred yards off Arenzano when the ship sank. Salvage crews laid them Saturday when it became apparent that the fire was burning out of control.

Genoa officials said some tar, formed from burning oil, washed ashore at Varazze and Savona, west of Genoa. But they said anti-pollution teams had cleaned it up.

Officials feared that a massive spill might also threaten resort beaches in France. *(AP, Reuters)*

VINCENT: *Short-Lived Heist*

(Continued from page 1)

spokesman, Klaas Wilting, began shortly after 3 A.M., when a man broke into the museum and switched off the alarm system.

The intruder then forced a guard at gunpoint to open the front door to the museum for his accomplice.

While one robber took the guards hostage, the other spent 45 minutes rounding up the 20 paintings. Then the two men let their hostages go free and fled in one of the guards' cars at about 4 A.M.

The police said they had not been notified of the robbery until almost an hour later.

By dawn, they had found the Volkswagen parked near a train station in the east of the city, with the paintings inside.

It was the fourth time in four years that Van Gogh works had been stolen in the Netherlands.

In June, three small Van Gogh oil paintings valued at $5 million each were stolen from a museum in a northern province and have not yet been recovered.

In December 1988, three of his paintings valued at more than $100 million were taken from another provincial museum, but later recovered.

A museum spokesman in Amsterdam said that the paintings taken Sunday were worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

In May, a Japanese company paid a world record $82.5 million at a London auction for Van Gogh's 1890 "Portrait of Dr. Gachet," his physician. Three years earlier, his "Irises" sold for $53.9 million.

The museum does not insure its collection because of its priceless value. Art experts agree that thieves cannot sell Van Goghs because each painting's proper location and ownership is well established.

Following is the list of 20 paintings stolen on Sunday:

Church at Nuenen (1884); The Potato Eaters (1885); Basket With Apples (1885); Still Life With Bible (1885); A Pair of Shoes (1887); Citron (1887); Still Life With Lemons, Pears and Grapes (1887).

Self-portrait as Painter (1888); Leather Chairs (1888); The Langlois; Bridge (1888); Pink Peach Trees (1888); Vincent's Bedroom in Arles (1888); The Sower (1888); Still Life With Sunflowers (1889); Wheatfield With Reaper (1889); Branches With Almond Blossom (1890); Still Life With Irises (1890); Field With Trees, the Château D'Auvers (1890); Wheatfield With Crows (1890); Roots and Tree Trunks (1890).

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WORLD BRIEFS

Draft EC Treaty Affirms NATO Role

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A draft treaty for debate by European Community foreign ministers on Monday contains the embryo of common foreign and security policies for the 12 member countries, but it also reaffirms the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

EC sources say the draft, put forward by Luxembourg, speaks of defining a common defense policy as a long-term aim and gives expanded powers to the European Parliament in some areas of EC business. The full draft, a synthesis of more than three months of discussion by EC governments, is to be presented Tuesday.

Proposals on common foreign and security policies foresee a role for the nine-member Western European Union, whose members are all in the Community, in implementing decisions on defense-related matters. But the draft, in a move to ease U.S. concerns, says the new arrangements would not affect the obligations of countries in NATO.

4 Die in Clashes Near Mandela Home

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Clashes broke out in the night near Nelson Mandela's home in the black township of Soweto, and the police said Sunday that at least four people had died. Six others were killed in township violence nationwide.

Mr. Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, was not threatened during the clashes between Zulu residents of a workers' hostel and Xhosas living nearby, said a police colonel, Johan Mostert. The bodies of two people who had been shot and killed were found in the area later. Another body had stab wounds, and the fourth victim had a burning tire around his neck, Colonel Mostert said.

The fighting followed a speech by Mr. Mandela at a funeral on Saturday in which he said that the ANC was forming self-defense units because the government had failed to protect blacks in the townships.

No Political Link Found in Hijacking

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AFP) — A Pakistani investigator has reported after visiting Singapore that no political party or group had been involved in the recent hijacking of a Singapore Airlines jet by four Pakistanis, the newspaper Dawn said Sunday.

The hijacking, which ended March 27 with the killing of the hijackers by Singaporean commandos, touched off a political feud between the government and opposition. Some ministers accused the Pakistan People's Party of the former prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, of complicity in the incident; the party has denied any such link.

The hijackers had demanded to speak with Miss Bhutto and the release of several prisoners, including Asif Ali Zardari, her husband. Dawn said the director-general of the Federal Investigation Agency, Wajahat Latif, had submitted his conclusions to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Genscher Warns Against Far Right

DRESDEN (AP) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher warned his countrymen Sunday against growing far-right extremism and said it could only lead to "internal war."

Mr. Genscher's comments followed a weekend of unrest by German "skinheads," as the extremists are called, along the newly opened German-Poland border.

Visa-free travel between the two neighbors began last week and was immediately marred by violence and protests. Early Saturday, the police said, a Polish couple was injured when about 10 to 15 young Germans attacked their car just after it crossed into Germany at the border town of Görlitz. Authorities said the man and woman were treated for minor injuries, but their child, also in the car at the time, was not hurt.

Reputed N.Y. Crime Figure Is Killed

NEW YORK (AP) — Bartholomew Borriello, a reputed member of the Gambino crime family, was slain over the weekend in the driveway of his Brooklyn home, the police said.

Mr. Borriello, 47, was shot "numerous times" in the head as he got out of his car about 7:30 P.M. on Saturday, a police spokesman said. He said that Mr. Borriello was probably the victim of a mob assassination.

Although the shooting took place outdoors in a busy neighborhood, "nobody saw or heard anything," the police spokesman said.

Prosecutors to Hear Kennedys' Side

PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — Before deciding on formal charges, prosecutors are taking the unusual step of hearing evidence from both sides in the alleged rape of a 29-year-old woman at the Kennedy family compound. The Palm Beach police chief, Joseph L. Terlizzese, said the move was unprecedented in his experience.

The woman has accused William Kennedy Smith, 30, a nephew of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, of raping her on March 30 after she was invited to the oceanside compound. Mr. Smith denies a rape occurred. Although he has refused to talk to the police, lawyers and private detectives hired by the Kennedy family have been working on his behalf.

The Palm Beach County prosecutor, David H. Bludworth, said, "We will give all parties involved an opportunity to present evidence they wish to be considered before a final decision is made in this matter." Prosecutors usually decide whether to press charges on the strength of a case built by the police without reviewing the defense evidence.

For the Record

Policemen in Cameroon shot and killed four demonstrators who had attacked them at a rally in the town of Kumbo, state television reported from Douala. The protesters, demanding a national conference on the country's political future, set fire to several government buildings. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ferry service between Dieppe, France, and Newhaven, England, was disrupted Sunday when workers demanding wage talks blocked the departure of a Sealink ferry from Dieppe. A departure from Newhaven was canceled for lack of docking space in Dieppe. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bangladesh, Burma, Honduras, Niger, Sri Lanka.
TUESDAY: Bangladesh, Burma, Cyprus, Indonesia, Puerto Rico, Singapore.
WEDNESDAY: Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia, Israel, Syria.
THURSDAY: Israel, Zimbabwe.
FRIDAY: Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	18	64	8	46	fr
Athens	19	66	10	50	cl
Barcelona	17	63	13	55	c
Belgrade	19	66	9	48	fr
Berlin	19	66	8	46	fr
Brussels	19	66	9	48	fr
Budapest	18	64	7	45	fr
Copenhagen	17	63	5	41	fr
Costa Del Sol	21	70	14	57	cl
Dublin	10	50	4	39	cl
Edinburgh	11	52	2	36	cl
Faro	17	63	10	50	c
Florence	21	70	8	46	fr
Frankfurt	19	66	6	43	fr
Geneva	17	63	4	39	fr
Helsinki	10	50	2	36	c
Las Palmas	21	70	17	63	s
Lisbon	14	57	8	46	sh
London	15	59	5	41	cl
Luxembourg	19	66	10	50	fr
Madrid	12	54	4	39	c
Milan	17	63	5	41	fr
Moscow	17	63	7	45	c
Munich	16	61	2	36	cl
Nice	17	63	11	52	c
Oslo	11	52	5	41	fr
Paris	19	66	9	48	fr
Prague	14	57	4	39	c
Reykjavik	6	43	1	34	c
Rome	19	66	7	45	fr
Stockholm	15	59	5	41	cl
Strasbourg	19	66	4	39	fr
Venice	17	63	10	50	fr
Vienna	18	64	5	41	cl
Warsaw	16	61	7	45	fr
Zurich	17	63	4	39	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Cairo	25	77	16	61	fr
Istanbul	13	55	7	45	c
Monaco	—	—	—	—	no
Riyadh	30	86	16	61	fr
Tel Aviv	28	82	11	52	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	22	72	14	57	r

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	37	99	28	82	fr
Beijing	21	70	7	45	cl
Hong Kong	24	75	22	72	cl
Manila	34	93	25	77	fr
New Delhi	34	93	22	72	fr
Seoul	17	63	6	43	cl
Shanghai	18	64	8	46	cl
Singapore	34	93	26	68	fr
Tokyo	19	66	14	57	fr

AFRICA

Algiers	23	73	11	52	cl
Cape Town	23	73	15	59	s
Casablanca	18	64	7	45	s
Harare	24	75	13	55	s
Lagos	32	90	26	79	c
Nairobi	27	81	14	57	c
Tunis	21	70	13	55	c

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	24	75	15	59	c
Lima	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico City	28	82	10	50	fr
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	24	75	fr

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	4	43	0	32	r
Atlanta	24	75	15	59	r
Boston	12	54	3	37	r
Chicago	16	61	10	50	r
Denver	18	50	0	32	r
Detroit	14	57	11	52	r
Honolulu	28	82	21	70	r
Houston	22	81	17	63	sf
Los Angeles	22	72	14	57	fr
Miami	28	82	22	72	r
Minneapolis	13	55	1	34	r
Montreal	11	52	1	34	r
Nassau	28	82	24	75	sh
New York	12	54	6	43	r
Phoenix	28	82	11	52	fr
San Francisco	14	61	9	48	fr
Seattle	14	57	6	43	r
Toronto	12	54	4	39	r
Washington	17	63	10	50	r

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 16—7 (64—45). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 17—6 (63—43). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 17—6 (62—43). NEW YORK: Overcast. Temp. 15—10 (59—50). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 17—8 (66—46). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 20—4 (68—39). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 17—4 (63—39). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 34—28 (93—82). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 25—21 (77—70). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 34—24 (93—75). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 14—4 (61—43). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 30—25 (86—77). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 20—12 (68—54).

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THE GULF: Turkey plans to move refugees down from unsanitary mountain camps to more accessible settlements.

Ankara to Relocate Refugees As Allied Airdrops Continue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — American, British and French aircraft dropped tons of emergency aid Sunday to hundreds of thousands of Iraqi refugees on the Turkish border.

In a move crucial to caring for the refugees, Turkey announced it would start moving refugees down from unsanitary mountain camps to more accessible settlements on Monday.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq urged the refugees to return home. He said that they need not fear retribution and vowed to punish only of those who had raped, killed or stolen.

Iran, which has taken in a million fleeing Iraqis, appealed for international help.

"Words cannot express the depth of this disaster," Iranian radio said. "The refugees have left their hearths and homes, their homeland, and have come to partake of our hospitality and selflessness. Please help the refugees."

Tension mounted in the refugee settlements along Iraq's borders with Turkey. Hungry Kurds pillaged a Turkish Army camp. They were not deterred when soldiers shot at them.

"We cannot stop them," said an army officer at the mountain camp of Isikveren, who had just fired at refugees running along a dry river bed below him. "They are no longer afraid."

The refugees spend their days scrambling for food handouts. Some bury dead relatives. At night they shiver with little shelter.

Hayri Kozakcioglu, the emergency rule governor of southeast Turkey, said in an interview with Turkish television that about 20,000 refugees from the Isikveren camp near Uludere would be transferred in the next few days.

"In an initial stage starting from tomorrow we hope that about 20,000 Iraqis will be able to enjoy more comfortable conditions at the Silopi pilgrimage transit center," he said.

An estimated 200,000 Iraqis are living in the Isikveren camp, in a sea of mud and human excrement.

The Silopi center was built for Muslims on pilgrimage to Mecca. It was used last year by thousands of foreigners who fled Iraq after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

Iraqi Kurdish rebels said Sunday that Saddam Hussein's forces were still attacking rebel-held areas and refugees in northern Iraq. The rebels appealed for United Nations protection for civilians.

A spokesman for the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan said, "Hundreds of refugees were killed or wounded during the last three days in mountains and hills overlooking Sulaimaniya and on routes to Turkey by the fire of Saddam's helicopters, tanks and artillery."

The United States has told Iraq not to use its aircraft north of the 36th parallel and to halt military activity near areas where refugees are gathered. There was no independent confirmation of the Kurdish assertions.

A U.S. military spokesman in Ankara said that 2,000 members of the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit were due to disembark at the Turkish port of Iskenderun.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Crowley of the U.S. Air Force, a spokesman for the U.S.-Turkish air base at Incirlik that is coordinating relief efforts, said the troops would arrive with 16 heavy-lift helicopters to help bring aid to the remote mountainous areas where the refugees have gathered.

The U.S. Marines will be joining almost 4,800 American military personnel already involved.

Turkish officials say that about 500,000 refugees, mostly Kurds, have fled Iraq to Turkey.

Iran has said that at least 900,000 Kurdish refugees and about 150,000 Shiite Muslims have fled Iraq and sought refuge in Iran.

American, British and French transport planes were taking off from Incirlik with relief supplies for the refugees at the rate of three every 30 minutes, Lieutenant Colonel Crowley said. He said that each aircraft carried 32 tons of aid.

"We lifted just over 850 tons of supplies in the first week," he said. "Now we are entering the second phase, trucking relief to forward supply points to be picked up by helicopters."

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, arrived in Tehran and said that 50 tons of food supplies had been sent to Iran. *(AP, Reuters)*

Joel Robine/Agence France-Presse

An Iranian soldier helping Kurds cross a ditch in the mountains near Piranshahr, Iran. Tehran said that it expected an influx of 1.5 million refugees from Iraq.

Shamir Proposes Own 'Ministries' For Palestinians

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir proposed in remarks published Sunday the creation of Palestinian "ministries" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip that would function like Israeli government offices.

The daily Hamishmar quoted Mr. Shamir as saying that he would give the 1.75 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza something more than the autonomy envisaged by the 1978 Israeli-Egyptian peace accords, but less than sovereignty.

Mr. Shamir said his proposal would let Palestinians set up ministries for police, culture, education, trade, justice and health. He said the Palestinians would take charge of their own affairs except for foreign relations and defense.

"The security services would remain ours," he was quoted as saying. He said the sides would have to discuss creating political parties and newspapers in the territories, where Palestinians have waged a 40-month-long uprising.

Kurds' Fight for Life Goes On

With No Distribution System, Refugees Battle for Food

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

ISIKVEREN, Turkey — It was frozen chickens, tens of thousands of them, tossed from the rear of a refrigerated truck, that kicked off the first food riot on Sunday in a mountain refugee camp for 150,000 Iraqi Kurds.

Several thousand Kurdish men, most of them young and most of them shouting, elbowed each other for position as the frozen chickens arched high above outstretched hands. Women and children, afraid that they might be trampled, sat nearby on rocky hillsides and watched the poultry fly. The chickens, frozen hard as stones, smacked many refugees on the head. Several noses were broken.

Meanwhile, mothers clutching crying infants fought their way through the crowd toward small field hospitals. Higher up on the mountain, men dug graves for the 31 refugees, most of them infants, who did not survive Saturday night.

Turkish soldiers, not United Nations refugee officials, were again in charge on Sunday.

They blew whistles in failed attempts to keep order. They swung clubs and rifle butts to keep refugees from surging down the mountainside toward newly arrived trucks. The hundreds of tons of arriving aid ranged from sleeping bags to baby cribs to jumbo-sized cans of Knorr Exotic Chinese Salad.

As the day wore on, the pandemonium continued as the refugees fought over bread, cans of Italian beans, rubber shoes. At least one Kurd was crushed, his legs shattered under the wheels of a moving tractor, when refugees swarmed around a wagonload of rubber shoes.

It has been two weeks since the Iraqi Kurds, fleeing Saddam Hussein's army, began camping out in the 2,140-meter (7,000-foot) creases in the mountains that run along the Turkish-Iraqi border. In that time, as relief aid from around the world has begun to arrive in ever larger quantities, no attempt has been more to regulate its distribution.

There has also been no attempt to provide the refugees with rudimentary sanitation in places like Isikveren, which is the single largest camp for the half a million Iraqis who have walked into the border areas.

Because of an acute shortage of clean water, infectious dysentery has spread among the camp population. Bayram Daoud, an Iraqi doctor working in a hospital tent erected Saturday by the Dutch relief agency Doctors Without Borders, estimated Sunday that about 80 percent of the people in the camp had infectious diarrhea, including himself and the camp's three other doctors.

Although there are now three or four water trucks coming to the camp each day, Dr. Daoud said, most of the water comes from snow, which Kurdish families claw out of nearby mountain ridges and melt. The doctor said that the water from the snow made people sick, and that, on average, there were four broken limbs a day among refugees climbing to get to it.

A local Turkish government civilian administrator, who has been working in the camp for two weeks, said the Turkish Army was hampering the relief operation, allowing soldiers to steal relief supplies and shooting an average of two refugees a day. The administrator did not want to be quoted by name, fearing army retribution.

On Friday, a Kurdish teenager was shot and killed by a Turkish soldier when the youth ran toward a crate of relief supplies that had been dropped from an airplane by parachute. On Saturday, soldiers were seen stealing arm loads of oranges from a relief truck. A Washington Post photographer last week saw stacks of white British-made tents, which had been sent for the refugees, piled behind several private homes in villages near the refugee camps.

There is a shortage of about 2,500 tents in the Isikveren camp, forcing many families to sleep outside in the mountain cold.

Nixon Solution: He Would Order Hussein Killed

Reuters

NEW YORK — Former President Richard Nixon has said he would order the assassination of Saddam Hussein if he were still in the White House.

In the transcript of a television interview, Mr. Nixon also said Mikhail S. Gorbachev might have missed his chance to change the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nixon, 78, called Mr. Hussein "an international menace" and said he would be a "threat to peace and stability in the area" within five years if he stayed in power.

"If I could find a way to get him out of there, even putting a contract out on him, if the CIA still did that sort of a thing, assuming it ever did, I would be for it," Mr. Nixon said. A transcript of the interview was made public on Saturday. The term "contract" is U.S. underworld jargon for a hired killing.

Speaking of Mr. Gorbachev, whom he met recently, Mr. Nixon said Soviet citizens felt the country's president was weak. "They said he was indecisive," Mr. Nixon continued. "They said he was a talker, rather than a doer. One of them described him as a brutal wimp."

Cairo Police Detain Kuwaiti Emir's Nephew

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egypt announced on Sunday the detention of Talal Nasser al Sabah, a member of Kuwait's ruling family who is related to the emir, on allegations of possessing nearly two pounds of heroin and trafficking in the drug.

Under Egyptian law, the offenses are punishable by the death sentence.

Egyptian officials suggested that the detention of Sheik Talal and its announcement Sunday on the front page of the government-owned newspaper Ahram were reminders to Arabs — returning to this country as tourists in large numbers after the Gulf crisis — not to abuse of the country's hospitality.

Sheikh Talal, who was described by Al Ahram as "a heroin addict who markets the drug to supplement his enormous spending habits" was taken into custody in his apartment in the suburb of Heliopolis in the company of a Syrian employee, a 54-year-old man identified as Abdo Ahmad Naim.

Sheikh Talal, a nephew of the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad as Sabah, was also tied by Al Ahram to an attempted murder last year of one of Egypt's most popular singers, Ahmad Adawiya.

The singer was found unconscious in a room at the Marriott Hotel in Cairo after overdosing on heroin. It was suggested that the drug was given to him by Sheik Talal in an attempt to kill him during a dispute over a woman.

The detention of Sheik Talal and the publicity given it represent a fundamental departure from previous Egyptian policies of appeasement with visiting Arab dignitaries, many of whom come to Egypt seeking liberties they deny their own people at home, including alcohol consumption and the frequenting of nightclubs.

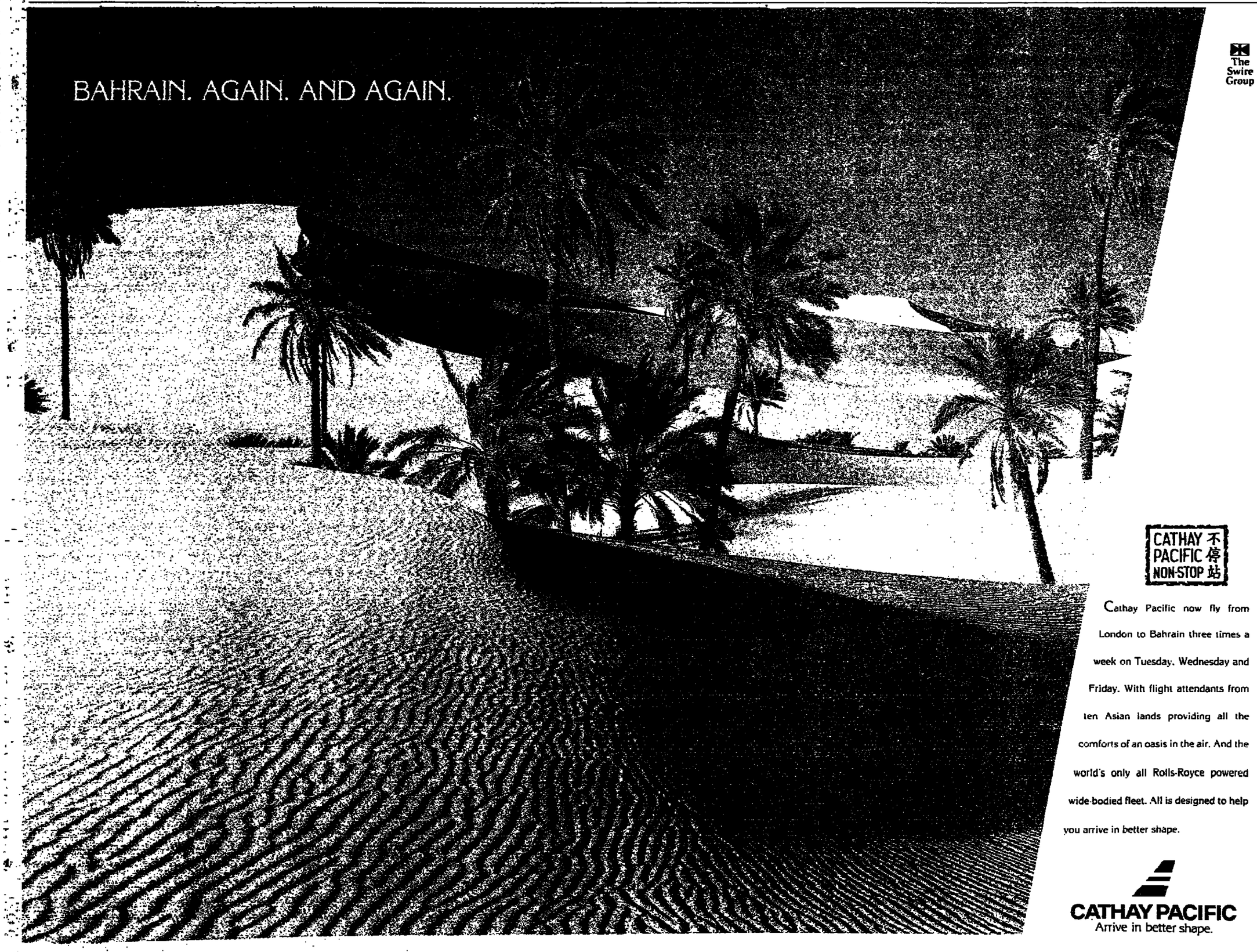
The move also seems part of a newly assertive attitude by Egypt in Arab affairs after the Gulf war.

Several weeks ago, President Hosni Mubarak ordered the expulsion of a diplomat from Yemen who was said to have insulted an Egyptian storekeeper and denigrated Egyptians during a public argument.

Such infractions in the past by Gulf dignitaries were generally overlooked or quietly settled through diplomatic channels.

Al Ahram's account, confirmed by Egyptian authorities, said Sheikh Talal was detained after offering to sell an an undercover policemen 1 million Egyptian pounds ($315,000) worth of heroin during a meeting at Sheikh Talal's apartment.

Egyptian human-rights groups asserted earlier this month that several Egyptian laborers had been tortured and killed by Kuwaitis on unfounded charges of having collaborated with Iraq during the occupation.



A Forthright Carter in China

Ex-President Calls Bluntly for Pardons for All Dissidents

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Former President Jimmy Carter, whose administration first normalized United States relations with China, called on the Chinese government on Sunday to pardon all imprisoned dissidents as a way to "restore the good relations forged by Chairman Deng Xiaoping and me" and maintained until the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre.

In a bluntly worded speech to students and teachers of the College of Foreign Affairs, where the country's future diplomats are trained, Mr. Carter said there had been "worldwide concerns" about the fate of Chinese students and workers detained for involvement in the spring 1989 pro-democracy movement "who have not been guilty of crimes of violence or subversion."

He cited, in particular, the cases of five dissidents who have been imprisoned for advocating political change. They included Wei Jingsheng, China's foremost political prisoner.

Mr. Carter also conferred Sunday with several top Chinese leaders, including the Communist Party chairman, Jiang Zemin, and Prime Minister Li Peng, who gave a dinner for Mr. Carter on Sunday night. But despite his request to see Mr. Deng, Mr. Carter did not meet with the senior leader, who has been considered one of the strongest promoters of improved Chinese-American ties.

Mr. Carter, who made human rights one of the major elements of foreign policy during his presidency, raised the topic in all his meetings with Chinese officials, according to a U.S. Embassy spokesman. "He made a very strong pitch on human rights, and repeated the themes of his speech," the spokesman said.

In his speech, the former president said that as a member of the United Nations, China was bound by universal commitments to human rights and should expect its policies to be scrutinized by others.

"The exercise of these basic principles of inquiry involving such principles as freedom of expression and freedom of religion do not comprise 'interference in the internal affairs of another country,'" he said, referring to Beijing's consistent response to criticism of human-rights violations in China.

Mr. Jiang told Mr. Carter that as far as China was concerned, the most important of human rights was the right to have such basic necessities as food and clothing. Mr. Jiang said that more than 1.1 billion Chinese were now adequately fed, and that this was a great achievement of the Communist government.

China's rulers have often contended that Western concepts of freedom and democracy are "bourgeois rights" that are not suited to a Communist country like China.

Mr. Carter, in his speech, said the struggle for human rights was a global concern.

"We believe that ideas cannot long be suppressed and that governments must respond to the aspirations of its people, particularly its youth," he said.

Mr. Carter described U.S.-China relations as troubled by the issue of the worldwide applicability of basic human-rights standards.

■ Prison Labor

China is exporting goods made by prisoners, Reuters reported from New York, quoting Business Week magazine.

The magazine said that some Western companies were unknowing partners in enterprises where prisoners work up to 15 hours a day making everything from the tips of shoelaces to computer circuit boards.

Chinese officials denied using prison labor for exports and declined to discuss the subject further, the magazine said in its edition dated April 22.

Mike Marsico/Reuter

Major General Günther Greindl of Austria talking with reporters upon his arrival in Kuwait City to head the UN peacekeeping force.

IRAQ: *Scowcroft Clarifies Limits*

(Continued from page 1)

challenge to keep the dangers of disorder at bay," he said.

The speech, delivered to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base, focused on Europe and the Soviet Union. In college commencement addresses in May and June, the president will outline his policies on the Middle East, the U.S. defense structure and the international economy.

His comments on Iraq continued the administration's response to criticism in Congress and elsewhere of its refusal to do more than provide humanitarian relief for rebels opposed to Mr. Hussein.

"Internal conflicts have been raging in Iraq for many years," Mr. Bush said. But he added that the "Iraqi people must decide their own political future."

Mr. Bush urged the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to continue pressing for greater economic and political freedoms, and said that those changes must come if "our progress toward true international peace is to endure."

The president also reaffirmed his willingness to talk with leaders of Soviet republics and "all elements active in Soviet political life" as well as the government in Moscow.

In framing his view of the world without superpower struggles, Mr. Bush said, "We and our European allies have moved beyond containment to a policy of active engagement."

Americans, he said, would remain in Europe in support of "history's most successful alliance, NATO."

"America's commitment is the best guarantee of a secure Europe," he said. "And a secure Europe is vital to American interests and vital to world peace."

While praising European allies for their role in the Gulf war, Mr. Bush, in an apparent reference to Germany, said, "In a world as interdependent as ours, no industrialized nation can maintain membership in good standing in the global community without assuming its fair share of responsibility for peace and security."

POLICY: *The Roots of U.S. Inertia on Aiding Kurds*

(Continued from page 1)

military support for Iraqi rebels was rooted in policy debates last fall when the United States was preparing to go to war over the Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

After what one official called a "devil's advocate debate," Mr. Bush decided that the United States would not try to kill Mr. Hussein and would not make his overthrow a U.S. goal.

The reasons, one senior official said, "covered the gamut from international political imperatives to practicality."

Nations allied with the United States in opposing the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait did not want to see the United States toppling governments in the Middle East.

And to persuade the public of the need for an effort extending beyond the liberation of Kuwait was seen by administration officials as virtually impossible.

Most compelling for Mr. Bush, officials said, was that his military advisers were demanding a definite military goal with a definite timetable, a demand that fit precisely with the president's passion to avoid "another Vietnam."

"The thing that could make it like Vietnam," one official said, "was to go into Iraq and get bogged down, establishing a new government, protecting a new government against a hostile population.

"That would be a recipe for disaster."

Last month, when the question of helping the Iraqi rebels oust Mr. Hussein confronted Mr. Bush, "he had already decided, no, for substantial policy reasons, we should not," a senior official said.

Senior American diplomats had little enthusiasm for the prospect of trying to help establish a new government in Baghdad, which would then make the United States essentially responsible for that government and for the postwar reconstruction of the nation.

What resulted was a policy that U.S. goals in the conflict with Iraq were to restore the Kuwaiti government and eliminate Iraq's military ability to threaten its neighbors, but not to take a hand in replacing the Baghdad government.

Mr. Bush is now accused by some of ending the war too soon, allowing too much of Iraq's military to escape and be used later against the rebels.

What had been a decision motivated largely to prevent "more unnecessary bloodshed," in the words of the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, ironically allowed new bloodshed as Mr. Hussein used some of the same troops that escaped from the allies to massacre rebels and fleeing refugees.

U.S. intelligence sources originally underestimated how much Iraqi military equipment and men survived the allied attacks.

One Defense Department official said: "After the war, we thought we had sufficiently devastated the Iraqi military capability and thought Saddam Hussein's days in power were tenuous at best. What we didn't realize was that Saddam Hussein retained a significant military capability and was able to recoup and regroup."

"He did not pose a threat to us," the official added. "We didn't factor in the threat to his own people."

On the day that Mr. Bush ended the fighting, U.S. officials estimated that 580 Iraqi tanks, about 1,000 armored personnel carriers and 970 artillery pieces had escaped destruction in the war zone.

> **'We didn't factor in the threat to his own people.'**
> **A Pentagon official, on Saddam Hussein**

Military officials now believe that about 700 tanks, 1,400 armored personnel carriers and 340 artillery pieces moved back to Iraq, along with surviving members of three Republican Guard armored divisions. An additional 20 Iraqi divisions never became involved in the war, officials said.

Although continuing the war for another few days would have permitted allied forces to destroy more Iraqi weaponry and kill or capture more troops, many senior military officials believe this would not have lessened Mr. Hussein's ability ultimately to suppress the rebels.

"It just may have taken him a little bit longer," one military official said.

In the days afterward, as troops loyal to Mr. Hussein consolidated their hold over southern Iraq, then moved north to crush the Kurds, the issue of whether the United States should intervene was raised inside the administration, but only in what officials described as a sort of tangential way.

General Powell, officials said, argued that to down the remaining Iraqi helicopters would not help the rebels that much and could lead into an endless commitment.

Intelligence data, General Powell told Mr. Bush, indicated that heavy artillery and tanks were causing more severe problems for the rebels; he said shooting down helicopters would amount only to "empty symbolism."

According to a senior official, Mr. Bush's principal advisers unanimously opposed entering the civil war, although Vice President Dan Quayle reportedly expressed concern about a possible U.S. moral obligation to get involved.

Mr. Bush, horrified at the prospect of a messy re-engagement in the war, reaffirmed his original decision to keep the U.S. military out, his aides said.

By then, hundreds of thousands of panic-stricken Iraqi Kurds were beginning a strenuous mountain march to the borders of Turkey and Iran to escape. Their stories of death and deprivation, and heart-wrenching photos of their suffering, dominated international press coverage and presented governments with an urgent crisis.

The Bush administration had been prepared for war refugees, but not for this.

"Some of our war-end scenarios predicted civil unrest," one official said, "but I can assure you that none of the policy papers or briefings I was involved in suggested that the whole northern part of Iraq would rise up and move out."

Initial attempts to organize an emergency relief effort became mired in bureaucratic disorganization, interagency struggles and the United Nations trade embargo against Iraq.

"There has been a reluctance to be drawn into the humanitarian assistance role for fear that when the time came to pull out, none of the relief organizations would have arrived to take over, and the military mission would be modified for a humanitarian assistance mission," one Defense Department official said.

U.S. government agencies also argued with international relief groups about how much general aid should be allotted for humanitarian relief in Iraq, how the funds should be distributed and what agencies should be responsible.

A senior official said the administration had an even more fundamental reason for delaying on providing humanitarian aid: "Frankly, we wanted to wait for the civil war to be over so our involvement would be seen not as a decision to help the rebels overthrow Saddam but as a decision to provide humanitarian help."

U.S. officials say they were overwhelmed when they learned the extent of the Kurdish catastrophe.

As the French appealed to the United Nations to act on the Kurds' plight, the Bush administration continued to hesitate, and Turkish authorities sought to keep the refugees in border zones pending guarantees of international assistance.

When U.S., French and British planes finally began last weekend dropping food and other supplies to some refugee areas, one military official compared the limited move to "throwing popcorn at pigeons."

ACROSS

1 Pitcher's plate
5 Afternoon socials
9 Soufflé ingredient
13 Missouri neighbor
14 Declaim
15 Haul
16 District attorney
18 Poet Whitman
19 Picks
20 Leathernecks
22 Feel one's —— (be sprightly)
24 Hang fire
25 Hold on (to)
28 Stratum
30 DiMaggio or Louis
33 Empty
34 Mediterranean port
36 Maltreat
38 High-ranking law officer
41 Fence crossing
42 Stamping devices
43 Cabin material
44 Children's game
45 Deep black
47 Gawk
49 Cathedral section
51 —— up (matured)
53 Bernhardt or Terry
56 Puzzles
61 "I cannot tell ——"
62 Criminal charge
64 Early autos
65 Fictional Lorna
66 "——, Brute!"
67 Millions of years
68 Farm animals
69 Have to have

DOWN

1 Tastes
2 Body of knowledge
3 Army truant
4 Object often stolen
5 Rely on
6 —— crow (recant)
7 Unit of matter
8 Mexican's blanketlike shawl
9 Poet Markham
10 Judicial system's participant
11 Nor'easter
12 Some NCO's
14 Geometrical figure
17 Financier's sci.
21 Showed a film again
23 Kind of power
25 Surplice
26 Legal action
27 Baal, e.g.
29 He wrote "Come Back, Little Sheba"
31 Western Indian
32 Morays
33 Enormous
35 Make over
37 Actor Lugosi
39 Baseball's Little Colonel
40 Perfume
46 Except for
48 Tease
50 The Fourth Estate
52 Holds back
53 Swiss river
54 Liz Taylor role: 1963
55 —— job (flattery)
57 Feds
58 Deal out
59 Room or chamber preceder
60 Kind of poker
63 Fawn's dam

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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NOVEL: *Rave Reviews Are Just a Well-Plotted Hoax*

(Continued from page 1)

substantially enhanced the book's value in the eyes of at least some of the eight publishers who bid for it.

On Wednesday, Peter Lampack, the literary agent who conducted the auction, said, "The quality of those endorsements lent the tone that led to the $920,000."

But after learning of Mr. le Carré's denial, Mr. Lampack sounded in shock.

"I know that I proceeded in good faith, the publisher proceeded in good faith and I believe that Derek proceeded in good faith," he said.

"If it's a hoax, he is probably as much a victim as we all are," he added, referring to Mr. Goodwin.

When Mr. Lampack submitted the endorsements to publishers, he had in his files a telegram purportedly from Mr. le Carré, dated Feb. 26, 1991, saying: "I am pleased to submit the following comment for attribution. A triumph ... Derek Van Armen's 'Just Killing Time' is a literary gem. Read this celebration of the human spirit. I have still not emerged from its awesome power and delightful spell."

Mr. Lampack also had copies of the letters to Mr. Goodwin supposedly from Mr. Wambaugh, one dated Feb. 12, 1991, the other March 23, 1991. The first included editorial comments, such as a suggestion to change the title, along with the promise of an endorsement.

The second purported Wambaugh letter delivered on the promised endorsement, saying: "This is a chillingly authentic account that could only have been produced by a career investigator who also happens to be a masterful writer. Hard-hitting, yet restrained. Rather than splatter us with gore we are educated and guided by the light. For years it has been a standing rule of mine not to make such endorsements. You have produced that exceedingly rare book."

Mr. Goodwin said he continued to be at a loss to explain what had happened, especially, he said, since he had talked at least three times on the telephone with someone he had been assured was Joseph Wambaugh.

Mr. Goodwin said he had sent manuscripts to Mr. le Carré and Mr. Wambaugh on the recommendation of a former CIA employee he knew slightly in Washington, who said that he knew how to reach both authors and that they might be willing to recommend Mr. Goodwin's book.

Mr. Goodwin declined at first to identify the person, but later provided a name and telephone number in Maryland. A telephone recording said the Maryland number had been disconnected, and a spokesman for the CIA said he could not discuss employees.

DEPLOY: *Pullout Begins*

(Continued from page 1)

the demilitarized zone along the Iraq-Kuwait border.

The first members of a 1,440-member UN peacekeeping force arrived in Kuwait on Saturday.

Mr. Cheney said, "I do not foresee any set of circumstances in which we want to leave U.S. ground divisions in that part of the world."

He said that although the U.S. military was most likely to maintain larger naval and air presences in the region, the fundamental U.S. policy now was "to bring our boys home."

Military sources say the U.S. Army plans to leave about one division's worth of heavy armor equipment in Saudi Arabia in the event of future crises.

The equipment, tentatively to be based at King Khalid Military City in northern Saudi Arabia, would include 400 tanks, 400 armored personnel carriers and other support equipment.

The U.S. military is also discussing plans for significant ground combat exercises in Saudi Arabia in the coming years.

Mr. Cheney also noted that the U.S. military had received an increase in requests for arms sales to Middle Eastern nations since the war, partly because "Soviet equipment fared so poorly."

ISLANDS: *'Give Them Back,' Gorbachev Will Hear*

(Continued from page 1)

ing and dashing rumors of a secret deal in the works.

For several weeks now, hopes have risen on reports that Japan may be prepared to pay upward of $28 billion, masked as economic aid, to regain sovereignty over the four islands in the Kuril chain. That comes to roughly $22,680 an acre for one of the world's most remote, ice-blocked and inhospitable corners.

Then the other day a Japanese newspaper quoted the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, as saying there would be absolutely no deal, at any price.

Still, Mr. Gorbachev may well offer to acknowledge Japanese sovereignty over two of the islands closest to Japanese shores and promise to talk about the other two, a deal the Soviets briefly put forward and Japan rejected a quarter-century ago.

Taking an uncharacteristically hard-line stance, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has left little room for such compromises, saying that for the visit to be a success Mr. Gorbachev must now recognize Japan's claim to all four of the islands, even if the actual turnover takes years.

"It is clear that these islands did and do belong to our country," Kaiji Oya, the mayor of Nemuro, said the other day. "It needs to be a onetime package deal — or nothing."

No one can quite explain why the island issue has such an emotional appeal for Japan, save for the fact the Japanese are inculcated from childhood that they live in a small and vulnerable country, with no land to spare.

When foreigners suggest the loss of the islands was a relatively small territorial price for Japan to pay for its colonial forays into Korea, Manchuria and vast stretches of Southeast Asia in the first half of the century, islanders here respond with cold stares.

What complicates the issue for the Japanese is that the Kuril chain has changed hands repeatedly in the last 140 years. So many times, in fact, that the government is rolling out experts to offer evidence that the islands are really Japanese, and not covered by the 1951 San Francisco Treaty, in which Japan renounced "all right, title and claim to the Kuril Islands." In that treaty, which the Soviets refused to sign, the Kurils were never defined.

For the 11,000 islanders surviving in Japan, the war will not really be over until the islands are repatriated.

"The islands were rich when I was there, and I have always dreamed of returning," said Shoji Ashizaki, who once lived on the Habomais. "We Japanese know we can make them rich again."

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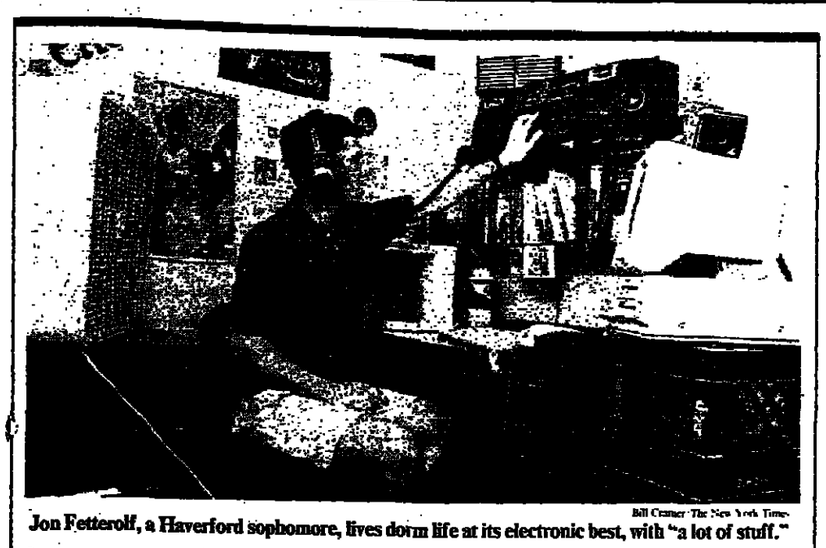

Bill Cramer/The New York Times

Jon Fetterolf, a Haverford sophomore, lives dorm life at its electronic best, with "a lot of stuff."

AMERICAN TOPICS

College Dormitories: A Study in Gadgetry

A generation ago the only appliances in the typical college dormitory room were radio, record player and perhaps an electric razor. Today's rooms have so many gadgets plugged in that, in the words of Tom G. Kessinger, president of Haverford College, near Philadelphia, "the walls in some students' rooms look like *the flight deck of the space shuttle.*"

Some colleges are even rewiring residence halls to keep up with rising energy demands, The New York Times reports. The Association of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges says that electricity consumption in college residence halls has been going up 3 percent to 5 percent a year for the last 15 years.

Jon Fetterolf, a Haverford *sophomore, says* he and his roommate have two computers, two compact disk players, a color television set, a microwave oven, an answering machine, an electric shaver, a popcorn popper, a coffee machine, two electric alarm clocks and a refrigerator. "We have a lot of stuff," he says. "I don't think that is unusual."

Short Takes

The Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah are shrinking fast because the salt is being leached out, The Washington Post reports. The asphalt-smooth surface, 96,000 acres (about 39,000 hectares) when first surveyed in 1926, is 25,000 acres today. Racing-car enthusiasts, who have had to shorten their runs as the flats contract, have joined environmentalists in an effort to save the flats. The erosion is largely attributed to a potash mine, which removes salt-laden ground water, and a road that crosses the flats and acts as a conduit to remove the water.

The moonshine stills are returning to Appalachia because of hard times, higher taxes and, especially, the manufacture of alcohol as fuel. The revenuers are back, too. Paul Lyon, head of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Charlotte, North Carolina, says, "We don't believe all that alcohol is being *burned in tractor engines.*" No national statistics are available, but Georgia revenue officials report destroying 105 illegal stills in the last four years, compared with two or three a year 10 years ago.

San Francisco's cable cars are quaint, but since they began running again in 1984 after a two-year, $63.7 million renovation, they have been noisier than ever. Newly designed cross beams that hold the cable down are much safer and easier to maintain than the old models, but they produce a steady, low-pitched moan. Richard and Norma Garcia-Kennedy say they have had to close the front of their Edwardian house on Russian Hill, "wear earplugs and take sleeping pills." They have sued the city to stop the noise, thus far to no avail.

About People

Mickey Rourke, who fought 24 amateur bouts before he went into acting, plans to try professional boxing for a spell. Now 34, he says he plans to fight 12 to 15 times professionally, then get out of the sport. He is scheduled to make his pro debut as a super middleweight at 168 pounds (76 kilograms) on May 28. He says many a fighter in the top 20 can beat him, "but there's still a lot of guys I can put it to real good."

Bruce Willis, star of "Die Hard" I and II, says sudden fame and riches is "like this huge reality test: Try to go from not having anything you want to having, in a very short span of time, everything you've ever wanted. Now try and be a real human being. Try and maintain some grasp on reality."

Of Hollywood Casting And Shades of Color

Hollywood's "lack of color-conscious casting is an insult to African Americans," says Richard G. Carter, a former columnist for the Daily News in New York. He objects to Sidney Poitier's having appered as the Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall in a recent television miniseries on civil rights. "The real problem," Mr. Carter writes in The New York Times, "is the difference in their skin color. Mr. Poitier is very dark and Mr. Marshall very light."

He adds, "For years, TV and movies have presented us — light-skinned blacks like myself, and my darker brothers and sisters — with images of recognizable blacks that don't ring true. This is the result of insensitivity on the part of producers who fail to acknowledge that our skin color ranges from ebony to dark brown to light brown to almost white — something that 30 million African Americans are acutely aware of."

Mr. Carter sums up: "With black people, skin color counts. Even if Hollywood can't see it."

Arthur Higbee

Bush Maps a Plan to Be the 'Education President'

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush plans to stake his claim to be the "education president" by proposing national student testing, a federal program of research and development contracts to invent new kinds of public schools and a plan for schools to provide children with a range of social services, according to administration officials.

The wide-ranging proposal, to be announced Thursday, is a bid not only to change U.S. education but also to seize the Democrats' best political issue. Assembled by Lamar Alexander, the new education secretary, the program would involve less new money than has been proposed by Democrats over the last two years.

It calls for several hundred million dollars in new federal expenditures, a senior administration official said. Most would go for grants to encourage states and localities to try a variety of educational innovations.

The plan was still being polished after an initial version of about 200 pages won Mr. Bush's approval.

The plan comprises four sections. The first, called "better and more accountable schools," focuses on improving schools for the children attending them now.

Along with national testing, some ideas in this area include promoting parental choices on which schools their children should attend and a system in which federal aid to schools would be based at least in part on their showing improvement in test scores.

The second section envisions "a new generation of American schools." The third part, "back to school," involves literacy, job skills and other forms of adult education.

The fourth element seeks to coordinate the local, state and federal services that affect a student's schooling, from child nutrition to employment help for parents. It is called "the other 91 percent."

The administration does not expect serious opposition to its proposals, officials said, at least at first.

It counts on getting them passed because of national concerns about failing schools and international competition, and because of the support of the governors, who have worked with Mr. Bush in setting educational goals.

The potential political appeal of the president's program has already made some Democrats nervous, even though only limited amounts of the plan have been reported publicly and no member of Congress has been briefed on it.

A Democratic consultant, Mike McCurry, said that if Mr. Bush could persuade the public that he was "making public schools in this country work again," he would leave a strong political legacy.

An official involved in drafting the plan said the grants for "a new generation of American schools" were expected to draw the most attention.

He foresaw a "major new investment" in efforts to create several hundred schools run differently from those of today, perhaps by private industry, with longer school days or years, and new approaches, most of which had been tried somewhere.

The point, he said, was to "get things that people say work, get more people to try them, and persuade more people they work."

Out of the 110,000 public and private elementary and secondary schools in the country, he said, "You've really got only a handful that are trying to do different things."

The major focus of efforts to improve existing schools is most likely to be on testing, the official said. He said the Alexander plan would seek to develop a system of tests in English, mathematics, science, history and geography.

He added that the plan did not envision a single test, for example, in arithmetic taken by all of the country's fourth graders at once. Instead, he expected groups of states in a region to develop a set of tests. Standards would be drawn up to relate test scores in the Northeast, say, to those in the Southwest.

U.S. Nuclear Overhaul: Is 'Example' Good or Bad?

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

AIKEN, South Carolina — Despite new projections for a much smaller U.S. nuclear arsenal and increasing concern about controls on spending, the Department of Energy is pouring billions of dollars into the Savannah River Site in a frantic effort to repair and modernize the bomb-making equipment there.

Energy Department officials in Aiken and in Washington cite Savannah River as the highest example of the agency's new ability to plan effectively, manage complicated projects and do top-quality work.

As the department proceeds with the closing of nuclear-weapons plants in Washington state, Ohio and Colorado, the Savannah River Site will become vital as the dominant supplier of radioactive fuel for nuclear weapons in the 21st century, its supporters say.

But critics of the plant and the Energy Department, including congressional investigators and some plant employees, say that behind Savannah River's high barbed-wire fences the department is wasting huge sums because of intractable problems with communications, planning, design and construction.

From daybreak to nightfall, yellow bulldozers, groaning dump trucks and thousands of workers in hard hats raise a pounding din across the 300-square-mile (775-square-kilometer) reservation.

Officials at the Savannah River Site disclosed this month that the plant's budget was more than $2.2 billion this fiscal year, twice what it was two years ago. The number of workers at the site has nearly doubled, to 24,000.

About $1 billion has been spent in the last few years on a plant to turn liquid radioactive waste into glass for permanent burial, $96 million on a plutonium processing plant, $72 million for a reactor cooling tower, and hundreds of millions on cleanup operations.

But the biggest spending, well over $2 billion since late 1988, has been to repair three reactors — two of which the Energy Department now says it does not need because of the number of U.S. nuclear weapons is being sharply reduced.

And despite hundreds of millions of dollars spent on training, operators remain incapable of running the reactors safely, according to independent investigators hired by the Energy Department's chief safety advisory board.

Inspectors from the civilian nuclear power industry have found rampant weaknesses in programs to safeguard workers from radiation despite three years of training, new equipment and efforts to improve monitoring.

The Energy Department has proposed a huge program, estimated to cost $200 billion to $300 billion and take at least 30 years, to take old nuclear weapons plants out of service, clean up hundreds of square miles of ground contaminated by chemical and radioactive wastes and build a more compact nuclear weapons industry.

Unless there is closer supervision of the agency's planning and stricter limits are placed on its spending, the critics say, more problems like those at Savannah River are certain to arise, and tens of billions of dollars could be misspent.

"Somehow, we have to get this agency under control," said Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources.

In interviews, craftsmen at Savannah River, who refused to be identified because they said they feared reprisals, described how, in a typical eight-hour day, they might actually work 40 minutes.

The rest of the time, they said, workers collect signatures and authorizations for tools, blueprints, work orders and other documents required for any task at the plant.

James S. Moore, president of Westinghouse Savannah River Co., the Westinghouse subsidiary that has operated the plant since 1989, confirmed the workers' accounts.

He said Westinghouse was instituting rigorous and formal work procedures at the plant that were standard in the nuclear industry but were never part of Savannah River's operations until the late 1980s.

Salvador's Army Kills Kill 14 Rebels, Including Nephew of Managua Chief

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The Salvadoran Army has killed 14 guerrillas, including a commander who was a nephew of the Nicaraguan president, in what rebels claimed was an effort to derail peace talks, a rebel spokesman said over the weekend.

Salvador Samoaya, spokesmen for the political commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, said the guerrillas had been ambushed, and that Antonio Cardenal, a nephew of President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro of Nicaragua and top field commander, had died. He added that the attack meant that "the army has no will to negotiate."

Mr. Cardenal belonged to the group of leaders who run the front, which is a coalition of five armies fighting the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government. He had participated in most peace talks with the Salvadoran government since June.

Mr. Samoaya said the front would continue to take part in the negotiations despite the attack.

British Leader Denies Dithering

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major vigorously rejected criticism on Sunday from members of his Conservative Party and the Labor opposition accusing him of dithering and wobbling.

Mr. Major has been under fierce attack from right-wing members of his party who complain that he lacks the drive of his predecessor.

In an interview, Mr. Major brushed aside the jibes as "juvenile name-calling," and he defended his consultative leadership style.

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Prof. Amy Gutmann, Professor of Politics, and Director, The Center for Human Values, Princeton University
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OPINION

Bite the Mideast Bullet

Two reconnaissance missions to the Middle East by his secretary of state leave it uncertain whether President George Bush has yet decided to make the mighty effort it would take to reach for peace. The Arab world is in a favorable configuration, the Soviet Union looks — for it — cooperative and the United States has new regional prestige. But the Iraq war showed that the American regional position did not after all suffer from American support of Israel, and Mr. Bush must ask whether even the most serious initiative could succeed.

We think it would be shortsighted of him to husband his Gulf political gains and try to avoid the risks of a Mideast negotiation. It is hard to imagine how or when a better moment might arise to ease a dispute that has fueled repeated wars and that spreads misery in the manner of a flaming oil well.

The Iraq war brought home to American policymakers the need to add to the familiar focus on Israeli-Palestinian differences a new attention to Israeli-Arab state differences. There are new possibilities to bring in the Gulf states that heretofore disdained contact with Israel. Syria, eager to get back the Golan Heights, is primed. Israel did not actually "annex" Golan 10 years ago; it applied Israeli law but kept the territory open to negotiation. A high Likud figure recently reasserted this position. That Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rebuked him had best be taken as Israeli politics. Unlike the West Bank, Golan is for Israel exclusively a security issue, and security can be dealt with in many ways — demilitarization, Israeli arms, United Nations policing, American-Soviet guarantees and so on.

Of course nothing will happen until the West Bank Palestinians move into talks with Israel. They hold back because they are poorly led and because Israeli settlements policy and American support for it indicate to them that there will be no land at the end of the tunnel of negotiation. The leadership problem can be fixed with autonomy elections; these, remember, are not an American invention but a longtime Likud centerpiece. The matter of PLO representation is a red herring: Whatever conditions Israel insists on, elections will still give West Bankers an authentic and powerful voice of their own. As for Israel's settlements, they can be handled not simply in Israeli-American discourse but in Israeli debate.

Israel is tough. Likud is tough. Yitzhak Shamir is tough. But being tough in that part of the world is part of being alive. Likud could be again the "peace party" that Menachem Begin made it. A year or two of American diplomatic agony seems a reasonable way for the United States to help. Otherwise, without American persuasion and commitment, it won't happen.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Law on the Kurds' Side

President George Bush was so determined to avoid plunging into a quagmire like Vietnam that he initially plunged instead into what looked like a glacier of icy indifference to the fate of Iraqi Kurds and Shiites. Now, after an uproar of shock, he has warmed to his humane duty. He has moved to reinforce international rescue operations by ordering the American military to feed and provide sanctuary for the refugees. By doing so at last, he advances his, and the world's, understanding of international law.

From Iraq's August invasion of Kuwait until the shooting war ended, Mr. Bush repeatedly and justly branded Saddam Hussein a global outlaw and his aggression a flagrant violation of international law. When the shooting stopped, so did those charges, no matter that the Iraqi dictator then rained misery on his own people. Viewing the Kurdish revolution and its consequences as Iraq's internal affair suited Mr. Bush's determination to avoid the quagmire, but it betrayed an obsolescent view of international law.

Whatever the scope of international law may be, Iraq's aggression was a gross violation. To invade a neighboring state is to shatter long-standing global norms. But what of Saddam's subsequent domestic oppression of fellow Iraqis, bordering on genocide: Does that not likewise offend international rights?

No, not even that, according to notions of international law honored until recently. These fixed international legal rights as those of states, not of people. Although the United Nations has proclaimed its concern for human as well as national rights, the scholarly American Law Institute as late as 1965 was defining international law as "rules and principles of general application dealing with the conduct of states and international organizations." Not until 1987 did the institute's lawyers add, "as well as some of their relations with persons."

Now the stark images of Kurdish refugees have forced yet more humanity on theory. Even as the United Nations declares the shooting over, it expresses institutional concern for starving civilians and its determination to provide some sort of safe haven and relief. In only a handful of cases in UN history has the Security Council declared, as it did on April 5, that an ostensibly internal matter posed a threat to international peace.

The Kurds may lack military support abroad but they now have the law on their side, international authority for humanitarian assistance independent of the police action over Kuwait's sovereignty. With all the suffering that is now evident on the world's television screens — indeed, because of the suffering — concern for human rights now transcends borders and political interests, and may be taking hold. That concern could stand even more leadership of the sort Mr. Bush so ably gave to the coalition against aggression. Such new world law comes as a warmly welcome aspect of the new world order.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Democracy for Africa

Beginning this past Friday in Togo, opposition political parties were to be allowed to organize, and political dissidents were to know the joys of amnesty. None of this was contemplated, let alone authorized, by the government earlier in the week. But the combination of violence in Lomé and mounting popular pressure in the country to end 20 years of one-party rule convinced the president that immediate changes were needed to avert a slide into chaos.

In neighboring Benin, a 19-year-old Marxist regime was swept from office last month, through the power of the ballot — a first on the mainland of sub-Saharan Africa. Farther north, the ruler in Mali was chased from office last month by force of arms. Still, the new military-civilian coalition has promised a new constitution in three months to be followed by elections. And in Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, the military regime has moved beyond lip service and is well down the road toward political pluralism and democratic reforms.

Gabon and the Ivory Coast are already there, having made the transition from one-party states to multiparty systems through elections judged to be free and fair by the U.S. State Department. Similar demands for democratization are growing elsewhere in Africa, and the failed and aging one-party regimes are finally starting to respond.

None of this is by accident. Growing numbers of Africans recognize that their post-independent economic systems could not have lasted so long and inflicted so much damage on their frail and vulnerable economies without closed and authoritarian political systems. For the economic reform efforts to work, progress must occur on the political front as well. That message is well understood in Eastern Europe and much of Latin America; it is now being heard and taken to heart in Africa.

But the countries involved are trying to achieve as much as other emerging democracies while working with so much less. African institutions are generally weaker, and local skills are in short supply. Fortunately, the World Bank and other international donors are launching a special program that will train African educators, economists and public policy professionals to manage and direct development efforts in the region. The Bush administration is seeking congressional authorization of a $10 million African Regional Fund to Support Democracy. With those programs working in phase with the transition to market-oriented systems, the long-term prospects for Africa are brighter.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Awaiting the United Nations

The question is how long the United States will be able to maintain credible pressure on the Iraqi tyrant. Britain and France are still trying to urge the other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to support the EC plan. If the Kurds are to be protected, United Nations guarantees are undoubtedly necessary. And if the dream of a new world order is to be realized, that, too, will have to be realized through the United Nations.

— Politiken (Copenhagen).

The Bush administration won the Gulf war with ease but it is losing the peace in the moral dimension. It won the war because the president showed resolve: He did not tie the hands of his generals, he let them gather and freely use great forces. However, after trumpeting the victory Mr. Bush showed a different face — the one shown after the Tiananmen tragedy and after the events in Vilnius last January. The explanation that safe haven cannot be created because the Soviets and the Chinese would be against it does not convince anyone.

Mr. Bush's attitude toward Saddam Hussein was deeply emotional, just as in the case of the Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega more than a year ago. When he managed to humiliate the dictators, the president went back to "realpolitic" — the idea of which is not to be in conflict with anyone. With the exception of the helpless Kurds, whom one may disregard.

— Gazeta Wyborcza (Warsaw).

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What Bush Has Done In the Gulf

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — I have been trying to figure out George Bush's responsibility for the present human misery in Iraq — and to better understand the mind of this man who is defining the new world order. Bear with me.

Does the plight of the Kurds and others mean that Mr. Bush was wrong to fight the war? No. Saddam Hussein's Iraq represented a clear and immediate danger to the entire Middle East and to all states dependent on oil. Iraq's conquest of Kuwait had to be reversed, and Saddam's military power to threaten his neighbors destroyed.

Mr. Bush did this. And he demonstrated great personal skill and determination in assembling United Nations support and a collective military response.

Was he wrong to encourage rebellion against Saddam? No. Any president would have done that to undermine Saddam. In any event, the war itself was bound to spark rebellions among Kurds and Shiites who have suffered so long under his tyranny. Maybe Mr. Bush went further and secretly led the Kurds to believe that he would arm and protect them. If so, he misled them irresponsibly.

Should he have continued the war until Saddam was overthrown and his military power shattered? Perhaps. But that is not Monday or Tuesday morning quarterbacking; it is Wednesday's second-guessing. A month ago, virtually everyone wanted to stop the war right away. Almost everyone argued that it would be inhumane for Americans to engage in a turkey shoot against fleeing Iraqi soldiers. Almost everyone maintained that the UN mandate did not extend to eliminating Saddam.

Even if Mr. Bush had fought on against all advice, it is not clear what he would have accomplished. Most of Saddam's forces were well outside the battle area. Mr. Bush could not have destroyed them and saved the rebels without invading all Iraq. And my guess is that short of capturing Baghdad he could not have removed Saddam from power.

In retrospect, full invasion seems an easy and inviting course. But no ally would have joined America in such a venture at the time, and for good reasons.

Did Mr. Bush, nonetheless, make a mistake in not shooting down Iraqi aircraft and helicopters? Absolutely. Iraqi-American truce terms called for their grounding. By letting them fly after he promised to knock them from the sky, he blundered. In effect, he signaled to Iraqi forces that they were free to use full power against the rebels.

Why did he make such a mistake? Because he did not want to see Iraq split apart and become a perpetual killing field like Lebanon — and, also like Lebanon, a carcass inviting outsiders to feast. And these concerns were on target.

He also did not want the United States to become embroiled in a civil war. Again, wise caution.

But in thinking that his only choices were full military intervention and inaction, he erred badly. He had a third choice — U.S. air power without ground involvement. That would have slowed down Saddam appreciably, and given Mr. Bush more time to plan, something he neglected to do almost entirely about postwar Iraq.

Why did he not react quickly to Saddam's slaughter of the Kurds? There is no reassuring answer. George Bush is forever putting power politics above concerns for the lives and rights of people. That is why he pulled his punches in condemning the killings in Beijing and the Baltic states.

Similarly, his commitment to keeping Iraq whole blinds him to human costs. George Bush watched as Baghdad butchered its people. The shock and horror caused all to weep, but George Bush went fishing.

The tragic Kurdish exodus prompted many to demand immediate humanitarian relief, but at first George Bush could not even utter words of compassion. The world pleaded with Washington to warn Saddam Hussein to stop, but until late last week George Bush rejected this as intervention in the internal affairs of another state.

What does all this say of him? He sometimes bows toward justice and people concerns, as in his speech on Saturday on the new world order. But he is clearly uncomfortable with such ideas. Thus far, he remains a master of the old game of power politics — and a man insensitive to and out of place in the new world his own actions are helping to create.

The New York Times.

Kurds, Shiites and Other Victims Are UN Business

By Melvin Fagen

GENEVA — International action to assist the Iraqi Kurds and Shiites is being hindered in the false belief that the United Nations charter prevents intervention in problems within the domestic jurisdiction of Iraq.

In fact, the charter (in Chapter 1, Article 2.7) expressly limits the application of the nonintervention principle to matters "essentially" within the domestic jurisdiction of a state. But when hundreds of thousands of Kurds, Shiites and other refugees flee to Turkey, Iran and U.S.-occupied parts of Iraq, this is no longer an essentially domestic affair. It becomes an international problem endangering peace and security in the region as a whole.

Even more explicitly, the charter specifically permits, as an exception to the nonintervention principle, "enforcement measures" by the Security Council with respect to its action in combating breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Without violating the nonintervention principle, the council can impose on the Iraq government "enforcement measures" that include not only conditions for a permanent cease-fire, as it has already done in its resolution requiring steps toward disarmament and reparations, but also other conditions designed to achieve peace and end acts of aggression.

The council has asked Iraq in a separate, more recent resolution to end its attacks on the Kurds, but now it should go further, requiring the Baghdad authorities to enter immediately into peace talks with these dissident ethnic groups, the talks to be held under the sponsorship of the United Nations. And it should maintain the embargo as well as the occupation of southern Iraq until these talks and negotiations have been successfully concluded.

Such a mediation effort would be similar to the use of the United Nations as a go-between in the conflict involving the Afghan resistance and the Afghan government. The main difference would be that the United Nations in this instance would not need to obtain the consent of the Iraq authorities but could demand the talks as part of the "enforcement conditions" imposed by the Security Council.

These talks should provide the foundation for an agreement whereby the Kurds and the Shiites could safely return to their homes and secure their rights as constituent parts of a new Iraq.

A further result might be to discourage efforts that might otherwise be made to separate dissident portions of the Iraqi state from the rest of the country. By removing the threat of secession, such talks could thus help bring about a greater democratization in the Baghdad administration.

The United Nations should appoint neutral representatives who would preside over the peace talks and act as mediators.

An arrangement of this kind could also help achieve what Flora Lewis urged on this page on April 6: a new look at the issue of what is internal conflict and what merits international action. Such a new look would be particularly useful today when ethnic conflicts are bringing about numerous and urgent calls for independence and separation from central authorities, thereby creating truly international problems that threaten world peace. The most obvious current examples are in the Soviet Union and Africa.

Is it not a proper function of the United Nations to help settle these conflicts by peaceful means? Should not the United Nations set up machinery that would be available for mediatory negotiations between the parties, thus avoiding bloody clashes between them?

Such UN mediation would be a great advance on previous international efforts to deal with ethnic unrest. Under the League of Nations, an ineffective attempt was made to protect minority rights within certain states, but the national minority itself was not given the right to make complaints to the League, and the procedures for individual's complaints tended to prevent their cases from being heard.

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights has also proved a very weak reed, being composed of governmental representatives whose political logrolling has adversely affected its operations. While it has served as a body to make public certain violations of human rights, it has not been given the authority to mediate in ethnic disputes.

A stated purpose of the United Nations is to apply the principle of the "self-determination of peoples" while "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion." And the charter said the United Nations was established to be a "center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends." It is now necessary that it provide machinery for the peaceful resolution of ethnic conflicts, and not least to settle such conflicts arising from its own enforcement measures in Iraq.

The writer, a former director of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

A Decent Solution: Temporary Partition of Iraq

By William Pfaff

PARIS — John Major's proposal for UN-guaranteed enclaves inside Iraq to protect refugees has won European Community endorsement. Like the U.S. decision to counter Iraqi military action north of the 36th parallel, it is a fairly desperate improvisation motivated by genuine concern for the refugees, but also by the need to beat back public indignation in the West over what is happening in Iraq as a consequence of the Gulf war.

To the extent that both actions serve the latter purpose, they compound the cynicism which marked Western encouragement to the Iraqi people to rise against Saddam Hussein, followed by their abandonment.

Even if it were feasible now for relief agencies to provide decent living facilities for the refugees in the hostile terrain and weather conditions of the frontier zones, what follows? Turkey and Iran cannot be expected to take the refugees in. Do they simply stay there to rot? Is the West now to walk away, closing eyes and ears to this immense human tragedy, for which the United States and its allies bear an important share of the responsibility?

However, something serious might be made of Mr. Major's proposal and the American extension of air cover to the refugees. It is essential to try.

The American protection zone north of the 36th parallel includes Mosul and 11 other substantial towns. It covers something like a sixth of Iraq's territorial extent. Discussion of the Major plan includes a proposal that it extend as far south as the city of Kirkuk, some 40 miles south of the 36th parallel. In the southeast, Iran has asked for a UN sanctuary for persecuted Shiites. Kuwait has formally proposed a security zone for the refugees now protected by the American troops in southern Iraq.

We are talking about the partition of Iraq. This is something the Bush administration has made plain it does not want. However, people and governments do not always get what they want, and Mr. Bush surely is sufficiently intelligent and experienced to understand that launching the heaviest bombing campaign in history, and a 500,000-man coalition army, into Iraq would scarcely contribute to that country's political order and continuity. Or did he decide to think about that tomorrow? Tomorrow is here.

De facto partition could be made into an instrument for getting what Washington and its European allies really want from Iraq, a change of regime. The only other visible way to do that is to resume the war. That obviously is unpopular and would require a complicated reversal of the vast machinery now engaged to bring the troops home.

Another way is possible. The allies could do the following:

- Go back to the Security Council for authority under the 1948 UN Genocide Convention to create large, *temporary* security zones in Iraq in regions adjacent to Turkey and Iran, where Kurdish and Shiite populations have lived.
- These areas to be placed under United Nations administration for as long as necessary to assure the permanent security of their inhabitants, and to be defended by a UN-mandated military force.

This means effective partition of Iraq under international authority, to last as long as the present Ba'athist regime in Baghdad threatens its Kurdish and Shiite populations. When a new government is installed which offers reasonable assurances of security for all of Iraq's people, UN intervention would be terminated and Iraq restored within its old borders.

The principal advantage of this plan is that most refugees could go home. Farming and a limited economic life could resume. People could recapture something resembling a normal life, with reasonable expectations of security. They would not be reduced to the endless penury and hopelessness of the refugee camp — the prospect the refugees face today.

The second advantage is that this could provide an alternative to more war, the only other way to overturn Saddam Hussein and put Iraq together again. I qualify that statement because the Iraq regime might fight to hold or reconquer these zones. Given what happened to Iraq's army in Desert Storm, they might not. Partition would also greatly intensify pressures within the Iraqi military and political classes to get rid of the dictator.

But coalition forces would have to remain in the region to establish and protect the security zones. U.S. troop withdrawals would have to be curbed. Once the zones were established, however, the force mix could be predominantly composed of air power.

The final advantage is that this plan has clear objectives and a time limit. It is not permanent partition. Partition is qualified and the conditions for its termination are explicit. It offers an invitation for Iraq to return to the community of the civilized. It also extends the principle of international humanitarian intervention to counter genocidal acts, an idea making its way in international precedent and law.

Moreover, it might work. It is better than more war. It certainly is better than the moral treachery involved in now walking away from Iraq, admitting that the West intervened in that country long enough to wreck it but not long enough to do anything for those Iraqis who thought themselves allies of the democracies, and acted on their beliefs.

International Herald Tribune.
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A Perplexing World of Ethnic Politics

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — No sooner had the United States won the war against Iraq than anxiety spread in some quarters that George Bush was going to be too quick to use military force and to apply American influence in general, too eager to impose an excessively ambitious, American-centered "new world order." It was indicated that he would be full of an arrogance born of his successful exercise of power in the Gulf.

But in the wake of Mr. Bush's sorrowful fumbling of the predicament of the Kurds, this anxiety has been replaced by another, deeper concern. It is that the president is going to be too slow to use military force and American influence and that the global design he has in mind is, in its calculated neglect of democracy and human rights, insufficiently ambitious and American-centered, focused to excess on stale formulas for a regional balance of power.

This startling reversal is the measure of the American difficulty in coping with the ethnic issue in Iraq. We are only beginning to grasp how George Bush got into this mess. He improvised, or, acting in a region where Americans have at best an erratic record in picking local horses, he took his postwar American policy from the Saudis and the Turks. They can live easily alongside ostensibly stable, inward-focused tyrannies; they feel comfortable with an intact Iraq as a check on a resurgent Iran.

But that isn't all. Mr. Bush improvised on the basis of instinct. Responding to a principle bred in the bone of his World War II generation, he knew aggression when he saw it — when Iraq crossed a national border and swallowed Kuwait. And in the particular circumstances of Iraq's border crossing, this instinct served him well. He was able to enlist other nations in common cause.

But he is less at home — we Americans all are — with the emerging contemporary requirement to deal with situations dominated by ethnic movements that arise within established national frontiers. From Kurdistan to Lithuania, from Quebec to Kashmir, from Tibet to Croatia, from Sri Lanka to Northern Ireland, from East Timor to Puerto Rico, from Palestine to Angola — these are the situations coming increasingly to mark the post-Cold War era.

The Kurds forced the ethnic issue upon us in an especially difficult context, since by word and nod (at the least) America had carelessly encouraged them and then was dismayed to find that not just their political fortunes were at stake but also their community existence and their very lives.

Around the world the ethnic pulse beats more strongly, even as (perhaps partly because) the cultural, economic and political borders between modern states become more penetrable and transparent. This means that the ethnic issue is likely to continue to engage and confound us, although we can hope that it will not always come in life-threatening circumstances like those affecting the Kurds.

In some ideal universe, ethnic challenges to state authority would be met with tolerance, dialogue, compromise, constitutional imagination and a reasonable readiness by the privileged and empowered in a particular place to move over. That is good politics, good diplomacy and good therapy, and Americans are accustomed to advising others afflicted by ethnic torments to respond in this way.

But although the United States is much more thoroughly a multiethnic state than almost any other, Americans' advice on ethnic fairness may not always reflect a full awareness of the primeval passions stirred by this phenomenon. It is only prudent to expect that successes will be slow and limited at best. That forces us to ask in any given situation how close to ethnic issues we want to come.

In respect to the Kurds, Americans dabbled too casually, thinking first of our own war aims and postwar goals. Our understanding, official and popular, of the most elementary facts about the Kurds is low. Nor is there a strong domestic lobby on patrol to see to their fair treatment at U.S. hands.

In respect to other places, we had better realize that the problem is generic and pervasive and compels the keenest attention to how best to serve considerations of democracy and human rights and of hardheaded national interest at the same time. America cannot expect to resolve every case, but Americans should accept as a basic minimum of policy that we address the ethnic issue honestly and squarely, that we do what we can to keep the issue within peaceful channels, and that when it is over we be able to look ourselves in the eye.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Spring War Cloud

PARIS — The usual spring war cloud has made its appearance. A part of the Press professes to believe that Russia is ready for war: She is concentrating troops on her south-western frontier; bands of volunteers are assembled in that region, and are in readiness to enter Bulgaria; the recent attempt to assassinate M. Stambuloff was the work of Russian agents and its success would have been followed by an immediate Russian invasion of Bulgaria; and the general depression on nearly every Bourse in Europe was due to the general conviction that war is at hand.

1916: U.S. 'Pussyfooting'

NEW YORK — The almost unanimous opinion of the American press with regard to Germany's latest Note, in which Herr von Jagow impudently denies the torpedoing of the Sussex, is that Berlin overtaxes human credulity and that the time has come for making an end of a situation which, if long continued, would be likely seriously to compromise the dignity and honor of the United States. The comments of all the newspapers are strong and all voice the opinion that is is high time for decisive action. "No more pussyfooting," says the *New York Tribune*.

1941: Germans in Egypt

BERLIN — The German African expeditionary force is firmly established on Egyptian soil, the Nazi command declared today [April 15]. Sollum, on the western Egyptian border with Italian Libya, and Fort Capuzzo, Libyan fortress south of the Port of Bardia, have been occupied and German mechanized forces with equipment highly specialized for desert warfare are still heading eastward. Far ahead of them, now within the range of military possibilities, lie Alexandria and the Suez Canal.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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Building Europe/ Market Outlook

Engineering's Trillion-Dollar Challenge

Building the structures and equipment that move people, goods and information throughout Europe has become a trillion-dollar business. The 1990s are ushering in a new dimension of activity — restructuring entire nations, regions and ecosystems — and a new kind of engineering company, one with the flexibility of a general contractor, the financial resources of a bank and access to the latest in high technology.

Siemens line crews will soon be combing through Kuwait's power grid, conducting a damage inventory of a system they were largely responsible for building. This is the first sign of a return to a region in which Europe's engineering companies provided telecommunications, electrical and logistic infrastructure (roads, airports, water supply and buildings) and equipment.

The steepest cost will be environmental cleanup

The latest estimate for cleaning up Kuwait is a modest 40 billion Deutsche marks ($24 billion), down from the DM100 billion mentioned several weeks ago. Add to that sum the cost of cleaning up the unexpected, messy spillover in Saudi Arabia, the Gulf states, and perhaps India, Iran and even Iraq, and it is easy to see why newspaper headlines have been triumphantly, but incorrectly, labeling the cleanup "the challenge of the century." The 24 billion Swiss francs ($17 billion) the Swiss Parliament allocated for two new railroad tunnel links through the Alps comes close — allowing for inflation and the usual unforeseen building costs — to the cost of the Kuwait cleanup.

Although the 80-kilometer-long Swiss tunnels temporarily overshadow the Eurotunnel ($14 billion at last count) and the rail and road link across the Great Belt in Denmark (a paltry $3 billion), the Swiss project and Middle East cleanup pale in comparison to the costs of rebuilding Eastern Europe. Germany is planning to spend DM55 billion to revamp the east's telecommunications over the next five years and DM55 billion for its rails and roads. Housing its eastern citizens at prevailing western levels is expected to cost DM300 billion over the next decade; providing eastern Germany's former Soviet occupiers with dwellings in the Soviet Union will cost about DM10 billion.

The steepest price tag, according to the Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Institute for Economic Research) in Munich, is the DM1 trillion Europeans will have to spend in the 1990s to construct and extend systems capable of purifying their air and water and recycling their waste. The estimated cost is not unreasonable, considering that the United States is generally accepted to have spent $770 billion for environmental protection over the last 20 years. It does raise an interesting question: Who is going to translate these trillions of dollars in funds and politicians' visions into concrete and steel? The answer may determine the direction of European engineering.

Europe's engineering giants started out as manufacturers of electrical and communications equipment (Siemens and GEC) or power generation equipment (ABB, Alcatel Alsthom). Some have remained largely building companies (Bouygues, said to be the world's largest; Philipp Holtzmann, Germany's leading building company), and others have entered the field through ambitious programs of diversification and takeovers (Daimler-Benz, Fiat, Lyonnaise des Eaux-Dumez). Often embedded in a massive public-sector holding company (Finmeccanica and Italstat in Italy's IRI, the various engineering arms of Spain's INI), they can also be fiercely private sector (Sweden's NCC, Britain's Trafalgar House).

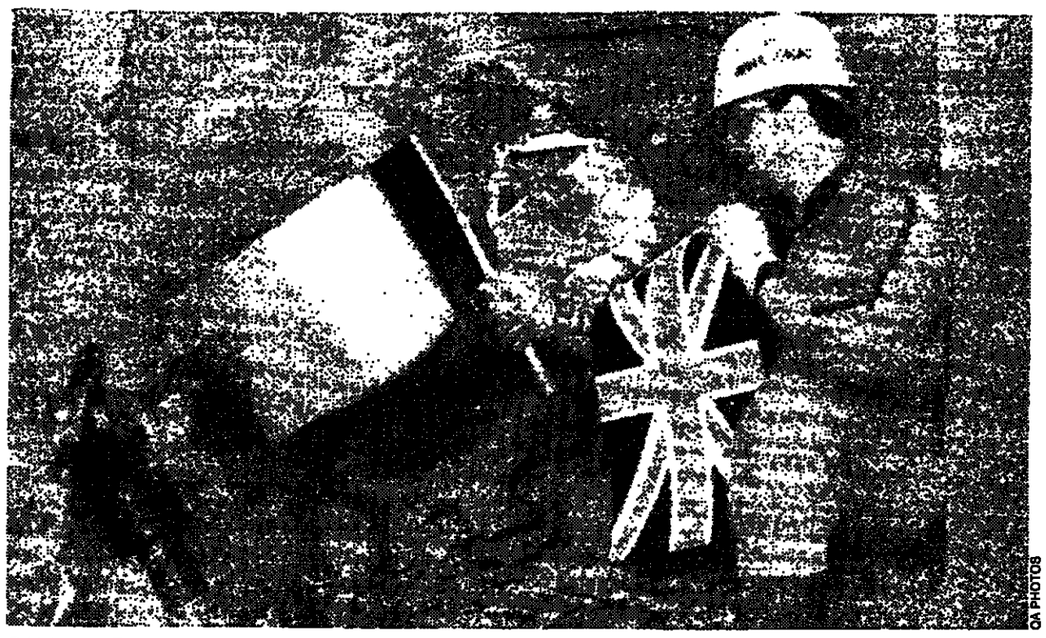
Europe's engineering companies were compelled by corporate ambition and the complexity of project scale in the 1980s to form two kinds of consortia. To capture the plum contracts of the last few years — Spain's rail-modernization scheme and Germany's D2 mobile-telephone system — lead companies assembled arrays of equipment and service specialists. Germany's ICE superfast train group, which is now bidding to build a high-speed connection between Seoul and Pusan in Korea, includes Siemens, ABB, AEG, Krupp, MBB and Thyssen, among others.

Siemens and Alcatel Alsthom are working together to build Athens' subway. GEC and Siemens joined together to take over Plessey, one of Europe's most respected electronics companies. GEC and Alcatel share GEC-Alsthom.

Major infrastructure projects are mostly financed by government bonds, which in turn are often paid for by users' fees, tolls or taxes. The entry into this billion-dollar world has given Europe's engineering companies cash flows and credit ratings often superior to the banks that finance the companies' normal operations.

The largest projects involve risks and commitments that cannot be taken on by a single company, not even one the size of Daimler-Benz, Europe's largest industrial company. Pan-European corporations, such as Airbus Industrie and Eurotunnel, are organized by the public sector and financed and operated by both the public and private sector in their various constituents. This type of corporation has clearly served as a model for the recently founded recycling companies initiated by German industry as a way of meeting the country's new, stringent and mandatory producer recycling regulations, due to take effect next year. Engineering companies are set to become these new companies' suppliers of goods and services, as well as their best customers.

Terry Swartzberg



British and French workers exchange flags at the breakthrough point in the Channel tunnel.

OA PHOTOS

Aircraft / Pan-European Projects

Aerospace Anticipates the Single Market

Europe has witnessed numerous successful alliances in the aerospace engineering and manufacturing arena during the past two decades. A more unified Europe could breed even greater collaboration, from research and development to manufacturing and marketing.

The Gulf war amply illustrated the strategic benefit of state-of-the-art aircraft, high-tech weaponry and defense alliances. The obvious lack of a common defense and security strategy also revealed a chink in the armor of European unity.

The EC Commission is pushing for the defense industry to be given single-market treatment. One NATO estimate predicted that EC countries could save one-fifth of the 30 billion Ecu ($24 billion) they spend on defense procurement if they opened their markets.

Aerospace companies, however, are not waiting for political solutions. "1992 itself will not have direct repercussions because companies are already collaborating on a pan-European and international level," says Yves Michot, director-general of Aérospatiale in Paris.

Today the EC Commission is content with creating joint ventures in aerospace R&D. One program, under the umbrella of the BRITE research project, concerns European Research in Advanced Materials, which is jointly funded by the EC and manufacturers and has a 70-million Ecu annual budget.

The European aerospace industry employs nearly half a million people yet devotes only 15 percent of its revenue to R&D, compared with 23 percent in the United States. Too often in Europe, defense-oriented R&D does not have commercial tie-ins, and companies reliant on government contracts and subsidies do not compete in the commercial marketplace.

The Airbus commercial plane, Ariane launcher, Atlantic maritime pa-

Continued on Page 9

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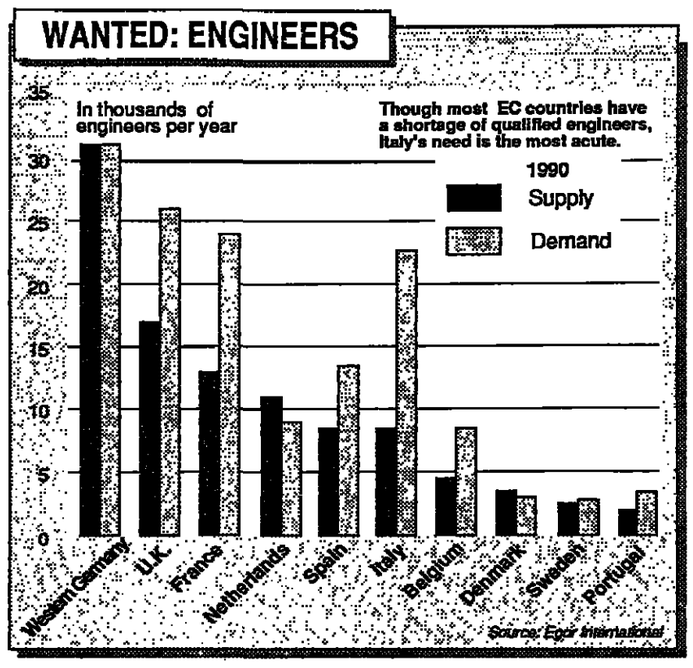

Recruitment / A Shortage of Engineers

Who'll Take Up the Slack in Education and Training?

For Europe's engineering industry, the wider possibilities promised by the single market are tempered by a lingering question: Will employers be able to recruit the talent they need?

According to Peter Hector, assistant secretary of the British National Committee for International Engineering Affairs, most European countries – and particularly Italy – are experiencing a shortfall in the number of engineering graduates they turn out each year. In France, there is great demand for young engineers between 28 and 35 years of age, in the fields of computers, aeronautics, electronics and chemical engineering. Germany is just about meeting its needs, and only Denmark and Ireland have traditionally produced surpluses.

'Some engineers are paid more than the chairman'

Movements of European engineers from one country to another have been made easier by the European Community's efforts to have professional qualifications recognized throughout the EC.

On the Continent, general recognition of professional status as an engineer usually comes with the attainment of a degree. In Britain, recognition is highly formalized and is granted by professional bodies. In descending order, the grades are: chartered engineer, incorporated engineer and engineering technician.

In the majority of EC countries, Mr. Hector says, engineering "is like most jobs: If you can get yourself past the front door and prove you can do the job, you've got it. Qualifications and professional titles aren't the be-all and end-all, although they do help you to get in the door in the first place."

To fill this gap, the Fédération Européene d'Associations Nationales d'Ingénieurs (FEANI) has developed the Eur Ing qualification, a seven-year combination of education and experience intended to reflect a recognized professional level for chartered engineers. A basic requirement would be a three-year university degree that is approved by the national engineering association. The Eur Ing qualification will set a standard definition of engineer for all of the 21 FEANI countries.

So far, 8,600 of the just under one million eligible chartered engineers in the FEANI countries have registered. The greatest number of registrants has come from Britain, with about 3 percent of those eligible already signed up. More than a thousand French engineers have joined.

"The success of the Eur Ing title will depend largely on how it is received by companies," says Paul Allard, secretary-general of the Conseil National des Ingénieurs Francais. "An information campaign addressed to them is indispensable. At present, the title is not well-known in the industrial world."

An important European initiative in engineering training involves undergraduate education. A group of about 40 top European engineering schools has joined together in setting up Cesaer (an acronym for Conference of Engineering Schools, Advanced Schools of Engineering, Education and Research). A major aim is the encouragement of student-exchange programs.

FEANI is also trying to develop a model for continuing education suitable for use by industry. "Continuing education," says Mr. Hector, "is something you can't do unless employers at least cooperate and, preferably, take the lead." In France, for example, engineering education will increasingly be shared by industry and universities. Between 2005 and 2010, 14,000 engineers a year will have received their basic training in both companies and universities. Vivien Marshall, head of education and training affairs for the Engineering Employers Federation in London, says that "perceptions of salary" are a problem for an industry seeking more entrants: "The one thing that salary surveys don't show is that there are some engineers who are paid more than the chairman. We don't publicize this wide range." **Robert O'Connor**

Automation / High-Tech Manufacturing

Robots, 'Honeycombs' and Computer Control Aid in the Race Against Time

The Japanese take around 17 hours to drive cars through their assembly lines, while U.S. carmakers take seven hours longer. In Europe, however, a finished car will come off the production line only after a full 36 hours in the assembly plant.

"We can't afford to stand still," says David Cato, works manager at Vauxhall's Luton site in England, home of the successful Cavalier range. A three-year, £122-million ($216-million) investment in a new plant backs up his words. The biggest expenditure has been on the construction of a highly automated paint shop that speeds each Cavalier body shell through a complex 16-stage robotized spray-painting process, quality-controlled by computer.

Design process determines 70% of product cost

Volkswagen AG's plant in Emsden, Germany, where Passat cars are made, features a "honeycomb" of highly flexible manufacturing cells, which can be fine-tuned and adjusted to cater to hundreds of model variants. The cell technique, which dramatically reduces material flows and production time, is very different from the time-consuming continuous-flow transfer lines that have long been the hallmark of the automotive industry.

Modern manufacturing calls for tight computer control. The flow of component supplies must be synchronized with the work load of manual assembly. "It's a balancing act," says Mr. Cato.

At Luton, automated procedures and manual tasks are orchestrated by two large Digital Equipment Corp. minicomputers. These manage more than 60 automated guided vehicles, which carry fixtures through the assembly shop.

Components arriving from outside suppliers need to be coordinated differently. When the Rover Group launched into a massive cost-cutting manufacturing program, the use of electronic data interchange (EDI) networks became a cornerstone in its strategy of just-in-time supplies. Paperless trading by EDI enables a company to control costs and accelerate the business process among its established trading partners. Hertfordshire BTR is typical of companies that now manage the automotive supply chain across automated networks.

Using accurate, up-to-the-moment delivery schedules sent electronically across EDI computer networks by customers, BTR is better able to plan its production cycles.

Automating the manufacturing process has long been seen as the best way of improving customer service and cutting production costs. Not unsurprisingly, carmakers have paid considerable attention to costing out the manufacturing cycle. But production-analysis figures released by Ford Motor Company have led the industry to rethink how it manages its production costs.

Ford found that though it spends just 5 percent of its product-development costs on design, the design process determines up to 70 percent of the final product cost. Materials (20 percent), labor (5 percent) and overhead (5 percent) were found to have much less influence on product cost.

Enter design for assembly (DFA). Using DFA software, an engineer is likely to get a product design right the first time and then choose materials and engineering elements for their ease of handling in assembly. The process cuts production time and manufacturing costs: Ford reckons that DFA savings can now amount to as much as $700 a vehicle. It attributes a large part of these economies to the dramatic cuts in the number of parts that have resulted from computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM) systems.

The advantage of CAD/CAM is that the information used to produce the design of a component can also be used to set up the machine tools that will make it. In a joint industrial and academic venture with ICAD Engineering Automation and the Advanced Technology Centre at Warwick, England, Jaguar aims to develop further the use of the CAD/CAM technique. The consortium has come out with a new kind of "design optimization" CAD package, which is able to capture engineering expertise so that it can be embedded in the software. The $140,000 software suite has already been bought by computer manufacturer ICL, British Aerospace, Ford and Rover.

An engineer uses the system by building into the CAD/CAM computer a model of the design decision process, which creates a geometric model for a product design. Once the design rules have been defined, the manufacturing specifications for the product are loaded in. The software acts as a design spreadsheet, according to ICAD Manager John Wilson. Any input changes to the proposed product design are updated automatically across the whole blueprint.

Jaguar's parent company Ford has been allowed to join one of the biggest pan-European research projects, on the condition that it agrees to a two-way transfer of technology. The £450-million Prometheus development will look into future applications for car electronics; it is part of the EC-funded Eureka high-technology research program. Volkswagen AG, Lucas Automotive, Rolls-Royce, Opel and Saab are participants in the project. **Kevin White**

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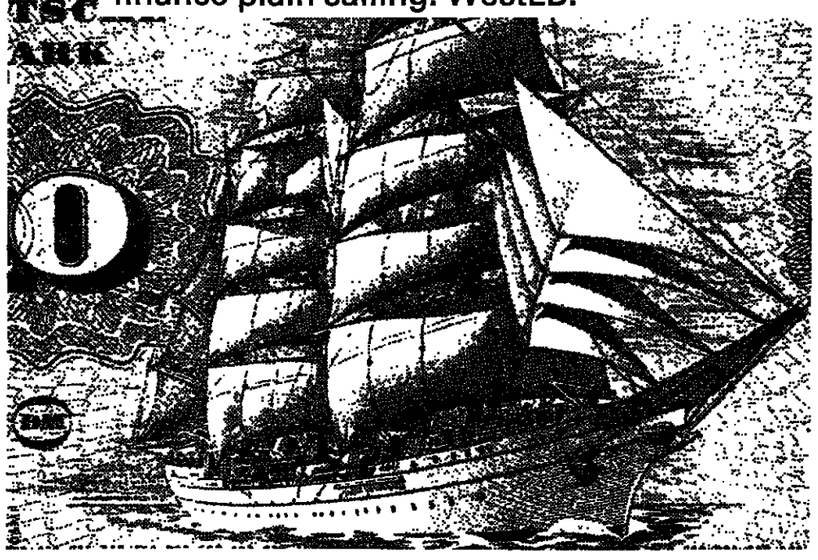

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1992 The World's Renaissance Win Europe

Engineering

Some people say that the European Community builds only butter mountains and wine lakes, but the construction industry is indebted to Brussels bureaucrats, whose dryly worded directives spell work.

New EC initiatives are reshaping the industry and

High-speed rail system to link EC

creating new opportunities.

The multibillion-dollar construction-products business is bracing itself for the impact of an important EC law. From June, it will be mandatory for all construction projects to start complying with new EC performance standards. The EC is pushing ahead on other important fronts. In March, environment ministers adopted the Municipal Waste Water directive, which compels authorities to treat more sewage than they do now. EC officials estimate that fulfilling the directive by the year 2005 will cost between $190 billion and $250 billion in construction.

Construction / New Ventures and Legislation

Prospects for a Lean Decade

Transportation is another key area of interest. Constructors of the private-sector, $14-billion Channel tunnel have virtually completed undersea excavations, while in Denmark another major transportation link is forming across the Great Belt waterway. The $3-billion, Danish-state-financed project includes five-mile-long twin railroad tunnels and the world's longest suspension bridge.

The scheme is the first step in a North European system, to be followed first by a $1.1-billion, Denmark-Sweden fixed link over the Oresun strait and then by a crossing of the Fehmern Belt into Germany. These major projects are part of a vast plan to create a high-speed railroad network throughout the EC. The estimated cost is at least $160 billion.

These long-term plans provide construction companies with a solid horizon of opportunities, but the immediate future looks unsettled. The 1992 Olympic Games and the Seville Expo '92 thrust Spain into the forefront of European construction growth in the 1980s. Spain's $70-billion industry has now shifted into lower gear. This year's expected 8-percent increase is still impressive, but it is 2 percent less than last year's.

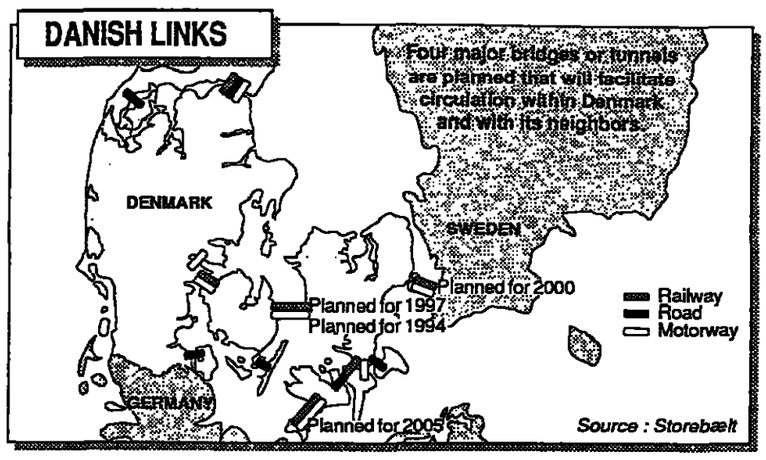
Industry leaders in Britain blame government-imposed high bank-lending rates for demolishing the real-estate market. The booming 1980s spawned huge projects like the multi-billion dollar Canary Wharf, but they are giving way to a leaner decade. Instead of annual growth rates of 20 percent, office builders face a 14-percent decline in new commercial building work this year.

The French and Italian construction markets, together worth over $230 billion, are slated to grow by around 1 percent.

The industry in western Germany, Europe's biggest at $170 billion, is expected to remain stable. Problems in the former East Germany are symptomatic of the construction industry's response to the lifting of the Iron Curtain, with initial euphoria yielding to hard reality. Construction executives quickly spotted the main pitfall: lack of hard cash. The new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development will provide some much-needed cash, but only those East European projects able to generate foreign currency are likely to attract interest from major lenders.

The giant U.S. engineering corporation, Bechtel, reckons that Europe's growing need for natural gas could provide such an opportunity. A company survey indicates that official forecasts for energy-demand growth in Europe are seriously underestimated, raising the prospect of huge new gas imports from the Soviet Union and a big pipeline into Europe from Iran through Turkey.

Peter Reina



Strategic Alliances / Mergers and Acquisitions

Bridges Across Europe

Compared to highly consolidated sectors like electronics, motor manufacturing or pharmaceuticals, Europe's engineering and construction businesses still look fragmented, with strong ties to local markets.

The Zurich-based ABB (Asea Brown Boveri) group is one of the few proclaiming a pan-European perspective based on aggressive acquisitions and razor-sharp management,

'EC needs unity in industrial policy'

while others, such as the Ginger Ingénierie group, are placing their bets on strategic alliances between partners with complementary skills.

"Engineering companies buy others to get hold of their contracts or to follow customers abroad," explains Nick Cowley of KPMG Peat Marwick's mergers and acquisitions unit in Amsterdam.

Statistics compiled for KPMG's Deal Watch data base reveal that by far the largest number of engineering-company acquisitions in the European Community are carried out by other European firms. When the amounts involved are taken into account, however, the United States and Japan assume much greater significance.

More transactions — around 9 percent of the total — were registered for the engineering sector than for any other, but the values involved were relatively small in comparison with the megabuck deals that are remodeling whole industries, such as food, drink and chemicals.

"Minority purchases and strategic alliances are more common in sectors where transfer of technology and intellectual property rights are of greater importance," says Mr. Cowley. "So far as engineering and construction are concerned, such arrangements are likely to be attractive only when potential partners have some special skills or knowledge that gives them a particular edge."

One example of this approach is provided by Ginger Ingénierie (Groupement d'Ingénierie Européen), a European engineering network set up by seven engineering consulting companies and managed by the Paris-based HDR France. Other partners are situated in London, Luxembourg, Strasbourg, Nantes and Stuttgart. HDR has taken minority shareholdings in the other six partners, and the group aims at closer financial ties in the medium term.

A principal aim of the Ginger group is to attract EC-sponsored projects, an objective that they are probably well-placed to attain in view of their European network.

"Acquisitions and link-ups are likely to continue for some time to come, with the accent on alliances and minority holdings more than on straight take-overs," says Urs Waldvogel of the analysts group UBS Phillips & Drew in London. "The aim will be to achieve worldwide coverage and to seek the cooperation of local companies in penetrating difficult and often protected national markets." According to Mr. Waldvogel, major players include Bouygues and the Lyonnaise des Eaux-Dumez group in France; Hochtief and Holtzmann in Germany; and Costain, Taylor Woodrow and John Laing in Britain.

Bouygues recently bought into the Spanish Banco Central group, a financial conglomerate that also controls a large portfolio of industrial holdings. "Construction and infrastructure activity in the former East Germany provide further fertile ground for alliances," says Mr. Waldvogel.

Against this background, the Euroconstruct association — the European panel for construction — recently predicted that the value of construction contracts across Europe would top 605 billion Ecu ($492 billion) this year, up from 600 billion Ecu in 1990.

"If the European Community is ever to amount to much in these fields, it needs to achieve greater cohesion in industrial policy," says Alan Cope of Paribas Capital Markets in London. "In any event, if you look at the picture over a 10-year timetable, there is bound to be significant concentration in a number of areas, including steel, defense contracting and power sector engineering."

Michael Rowe

Aircraft / Pan-European Projects

Aerospace and Single Market

Continued from Page 7

trol aircraft, Concorde, Euromissile, Tornado multirole combat aircraft and Transall C160 turboprop transport are some examples of pan-European or multilateral projects. The decade-old Arianespace accounts for more than 50 percent of commercial space orders in the West. Airbus Industries is considering development of a large commercial jet.

A next-generation Concorde is under consideration by Aérospatiale, British Aerospace, Deutsche Aerospace, and Boeing and McDonnell Douglas in the United States. A Japanese partner may also join. In late March, Boeing signed an agreement with Deutsche Airbus/Deutsche Aerospace to develop supersonic transport, and with Thomson-CSF SA of France for a five-year cooperative arrangement on global aerospace and defense opportunities.

In Germany, Deutsche Aerospace was formed to combine the aircraft, defense, space and propulsion systems of the major firms in these fields. It spends 23 percent of its revenue on defense and wants to become a major aerospace competitor as well as a participant in international cooperative programs. It has taken a 50 percent stake in a new consortium to develop a family of regional jets with Aérospatiale and Italy's Alenia. It is combining its helicopter activities with Aérospatiale in a venture called Eurocopter.

France's Rafale, being undertaken by Dassault Aviation, is under development at the same time as the multipartner European Fighter Aircraft.

Joel Stratte-McClure

Robert O'Connor is a London-based free-lance journalist.
Peter Reina is a free-lance journalist based in London.
Michael Rowe is a Paris-based financial and business writer.
Joel Stratte-McClure, based in the south of France, is a free-lance journalist who covers aerospace and other sectors.
Terry Swartzberg is a journalist based in Munich.
Kevin White is a London-based free-lance journalist.

The next installment in the 1992 series will appear on May 13 and will focus on telecommunications.

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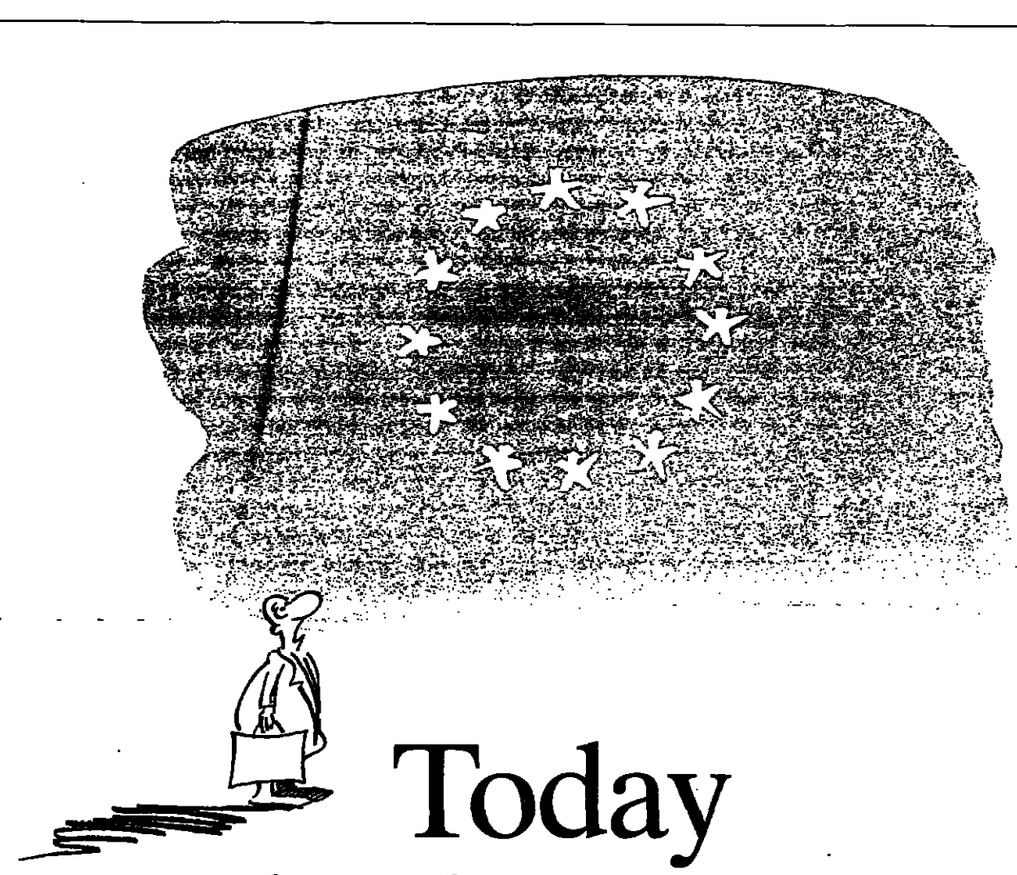

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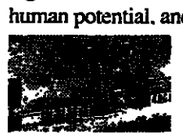

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CONCEPT GROUPE

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. April 12

Dollar Straights

Governments/Supranationals

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	8⅝	96	98	8.96	+97
Asian Dev Bk	11⅛	93	108½	8.03	+78
Asian Dev Bk	8	96	96¼	8.65	+90
Asian Dev Bk	9⅞	99	104⅝	9.07	+86
Austra Wheat	9½	93	103⅛	8.12	+84
Australia	11	95	108	8.59	+94
Australia	11½	95	110	8.69	+94
Australia	11⅝	98	113¾	9.09	+95
Australia	11¼	08	109½	8.81	+115
Austri Control	8¼	93	101¼	7.42	+38
Austri Control	9¼	94	103⅝	7.89	+47
Austri Control	12	94	110½	8.48	+96
Austri Control	9	95	102⅝	8.14	+44
[illegible]					

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Farm Credit	11⅛	93	107⅜	8.06	+83
Farm Credit	7½	93	98⅞	8.02	+77
Farm Credit	7¾	96	94	8.74	+85
Ferrovie Stato	8½	93	101⅜	7.44	+38
Ferrovie Stato	9⅛	09	102	8.89	+59
Fin Exp Cr	10⅛	96	105	8.33	+94
Fin Exp Cr	8⅝	93	102¼	7.72	+49
Fin Exp Cr	7⅝	93	99¾	7.75	+75
Fin Exp Cr	9⅝	95	103⅝	8.35	+60
Finland	12¾	94	111¼	8.43	+91
Finland	7½	93	98⅝	8.06	+87
Finland	9	96	102½	8.39	+51
Finland	7⅝	96	95	8.81	+88
Finland	7⅝	97	96¼	8.40	+62
Finn Export Cr	7¾	94	99⅝	7.83	+44
Gef Co	7⅝	97	94½	8.86	+87
Hungary Dev	10½	00	98	10.83	+262
I A D B	10½	95	107⅜	8.33	+68
I A D B	9⅝	95	105⅝	8.35	+56
I A D B	8⅝	95	100½	8.25	+45
I A D B	7⅝	96	96⅝	8.40	+48
I A D B	9½	00	104⅛	8.81	+61
Ind Dev Bk Ind	10	96	98	10.51	+262
Interfin Co	8¼	93	101	7.48	+42
Interfin Co	9¼	95	103⅝	8.18	+51
Interfin Co	8⅝	96	101½	8.38	+48
Interfin Co	8.4	98	98	8.64	+52
Interfin Cred	7⅝	93	99¼	8.01	+71
Ireland	9⅝	96	101⅛	8.97	+113
Ireland	9½	00	101	9.33	+113
Italy	9	93	103¼	7.39	+24
Italy	8½	94	101⅜	7.92	+41
Italy	9½	95	104½	8.25	+49
[illegible]					

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
World Bk	10	01	106⅛	8.93	+70
World Bk	11⅛	98	110⅜	8.72	+81
World Bk	12	93	109½	7.50	+31
World Bk	12⅛	94	113⅝	7.87	+34
World Bk	12⅝	94	114⅝	7.86	+28
World Bk	9	93	103⅛	7.38	+25
World Bk	8⅝	95	102⅜	8.15	+41
World Bk	9⅝	96	105⅝	8.29	+42
World Bk	7⅝	97	97⅝	8.25	+26
World Bk	8⅝	97	102⅛	8.41	+42
World Bk	9	97	102⅝	8.38	+33
World Bk	9⅛	98	103¼	8.64	+59
World Bk	9⅛	99	105⅛	8.67	+52
World Bk	8⅛	01	97⅞	8.63	+40
World Bk	9	04	101½	8.79	+53
World Bk	8½	16	93	9.22	+85
World Bk	9⅝	16	105	9.22	+86
World Bk	9¼	16	100¼	9.22	+86
World Bk Globl	8⅝	99	99½	8.63	+45
World Bk Sho R	10½	95	106⅛	8.54	+83
World Bk Sho B	10½	95	106⅛	8.54	+83

Banks & Finance

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	102½	9.24	+188
Abbey Natl	8⅝	93	101¼	8.12	+109
Abbey Natl	9⅝	94	103¼	8.40	+106
Abbey Natl Tre	9⅛	93	102½	8.14	+95
ABN	9⅛	94	101⅛	8.47	+102
ABN x/w	3½	96	77	9.40	+153
All Nippon Air	14	94	114⅝	8.55	+111
[illegible]					

Global Corporates

[illegible]

Third World

[illegible]

Dollar Zeros

[illegible]

Floating Rate Notes

[illegible]

Deutsche Marks

[illegible]

Pounds

[illegible]

Dollars

[illegible]

Ecus

[illegible]

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 12.

NEW YORK (AP) — The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

[illegible]

Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1991

EUROBONDS

Investors Decline to Heed Economists' Buy Signals

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Caution rooted in concern about currency movements is tempering demand for bonds at a time when analysts are exhorting clients to buy. "I'm excited about bond markets," says Robert V. Zeltner, head of Swiss Bank Corp.'s treasury and fixed income securities.

Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez is telling clients: "The economic cycle is favorable to bonds. The decline in interest rates is not finished in the United States and only just beginning in Europe."

Nomura Research Institute is advising clients to take profits on U.S. and Canadian dollar bonds and switch into European bonds. Its view is that U.S. interest rates will not bottom out until autumn, but during that time the dollar will weaken from current levels. "The result is that all nondollar bond markets look set to outperform the Canadian and U.S. markets," says senior economist Mark Cliffe.

Rates in Europe are only starting to fall, says Indosuez's Potts.

But despite the encouragement, bond dealers report that demand is hardly robust. "Investors are cautious, there's not a huge amount of buying and what there is mostly is targeted to short-term paper," says the head of bond syndication at one major European bank based in London.

Supply is also relatively limited. Treasurers obviously concur with analysts' views and are holding off issuing paper, waiting first for rates to decline further. This view was borne out late last week when U.S. bond prices rose sharply on expectations of an imminent cut in the U.S. discount rate.

There were only two straight dollar bonds launched in the international capital market last week — a 10-year issue for the Province of Quebec carrying a coupon of 9 percent, and a five-year issue for Mexico's Nacional Financiera with a coupon of 10 percent.

THE STRUCTURE of the Nafinsa issue was clever, giving holders the option to request redemption after two years. As a result, the paper was priced as if it were a two-year obligation. But if the issue remains outstanding for its full five-year life Nafinsa will save nearly a full percentage point a year in interest costs. It would have needed a coupon of nearly 11 percent to sell a conventional five-year issue.

Throughout its decade-long struggle to cope with its mammoth debt to international banks, Mexico has never missed a payment servicing its bonds. Last year, Mexico reduced both its outstanding bank debt and debt service when lenders agreed to swap old loans for new long-term bonds.

Although the bulk of Mexico's debt is now in the form of bonds instead of bank loans, its spotless record servicing bonds and improving domestic economic performance keeps the bond market receptive to new issues — particularly among retail investors hungry for high yields.

Investors buying the Nafinsa paper, which was offered at par, earn between 2 and 3 percentage points more than if they had bought U.S. government paper. By holding the paper just to the put option in 1993, investors would earn 290 basis points more than the U.S. benchmark rate. Over five years, the Nafinsa notes still offer a pick-up of 210 basis points over the benchmark.

Reflecting the substantial retail demand for the paper, the size of the issue was increased to $125 million from the initially indicated $100 million. This was Mexico's third Eurobond so far this year. In February, Pemex borrowed $125 million and the government itself raised 300 million Deutsche marks.

Although demand is centered on short-term paper, the absence of any 10-year Eurodollar bonds since mid-February meant that Quebec was able to sell its $300-million issue without difficulty. With spreads on triple-A 10-year bonds narrowing to 50 basis points over U.S. government paper and spreads on double-A paper in the mid-70s, Quebec priced its 9 percent bonds at 99.81 to yield 85 basis points over the benchmark rate.

Sterling bonds got a boost from yet another cut in U.K. interest rates and the continued strength of the currency. An issue by Austria's Postsparkasse of £100 million of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 10¾ percent and priced at 99⅝ was the best received. There were widespread complaints that Alliance & Leicester's £100 million of six-year notes, carrying a coupon of 11⅜ percent, was too ungenerous at its re-offered price of 99.73.

There was also a flurry of Deutsche mark bonds. Staatsbank marketed 4 billion DM of floating-rate notes, with 2.5 billion DM paying interest tied to the three-month interbank rate and 1.5 billion DM tied to the six-month rate. Banque Worms, Hydro Quebec and Union Bank of Finland tapped the fixed-coupon sector.

An absence of new government paper on the domestic market

See EUROBONDS, Page 13

Credit Cards Make Inroads in Germany

By Ferdinand Protzman
New York Times Service

BONN, Germany — After decades of scorning credit cards as a plastic plague threatening Germany's economic health, the nation's banks are discovering virtue in cashless consumerism.

Credit cards were often treated as luxuries for German business executives and tourists to use outside the country. Bankers used to warn that promoting the cards at home could encourage department stores, oil companies and automakers to invade the banks' turf and take some of their business.

The warnings faded in January when Deutsche Bank AG, the largest commercial bank in Germany, began offering revolving credit on its Eurocard and invited others besides its own customers to acquire it.

In Germany, the Eurocard, the European name for Mastercard, had been a debit card, with any purchases immediately deducted from customers' bank accounts.

Analysts say Deutsche Bank acted in part to fend off challenges by foreign banks that are increasingly able to penetrate the German market as European commercial barriers fall.

For decades, Germany's conservative financial habits and fears of debt reflected past bouts of hyperinflation. Until recently, most German consumers made do with packets of Eurocheques.

They presented these with identification cards that allowed merchants to verify their bank account balances and immediately deduct payments.

German banks have liberally allowed creditworthy customers to overcharge on their personal accounts, often by $2,000 to $10,000. And the banks collect interest, currently 13.75 percent a year, for the privilege.

As Germans achieved greater affluence and security in the 1980s, they took on more debt, with last year's average of $5,879 a household among the highest in Europe.

"Through their convenience and the stimulus that the banks are giving them, credit cards will eventually bring American-type levels of consumer debt," said Udo Reifner, who heads the Institute for Financial Services in Hamburg.

But Mr. Reifner said the robust German economy could handle more debt without strain, in part because the savings rate, at 13 percent, is so high.

The average American household owes $17,688 on credit cards and other consumer loans — and $37,175 on mortgages, compared with mortgage debt of $15,412 for the Germans.

But in Germany, cash remains king. Nearly 85 percent of all consumer purchases are in cash. Checks account for only 10 per-

See GERMANY, Page 15

The New York Times

Treuhand Picks Politician as Its New Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Germany has handed a woman politician one of the toughest jobs in the newly united nation — to reshape the once communist east and help graft it on to the capitalist west.

Birgit Breuel is the new head of the Treuhandanstalt, the privatization agency that is the world's largest holding company.

The agency's supervisory board on Saturday chose the 53-year-old Mrs. Breuel, described as a workaholic with limited business experience, from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats to succeed Detlev K. Rohwedder.

Mr. Rohwedder was shot and killed at his home two weeks ago. Leftist guerrillas claimed responsibility.

"Mrs. Breuel is the best candidate for the Treuhand presidency," said Jens Odewald, chairman of the supervisory board. Mrs. Breuel became the top candidate after Mr. Odewald pulled out of the running. No other candidates emerged.

Before joining the agency, Mr. Rohwedder made his name by turning around the steelmaker Hoesch AG. But Mrs. Breuel has held only part-time jobs in industry.

The Treuhand is making up for her lack of business experience by appointing a top German industrialist as her deputy. Mr. Odewald declined to name him, however.

As economics minister and later finance minister of the western state of Lower Saxony, Mrs. Breuel came to prominence for her free-market zeal, expressed in a 1976 book, "No Such Thing as a Free Sandwich."

Mrs. Breuel told reporters the Treuhand would continue to emphasize privatization, but said the blow of mass dismissals in the east would be cushioned by generous benefit plans and increased efforts to rescue loss-making industries.

"I have a lot of understanding for how worried people in the east are about their jobs," she said.

But the opposition Social Democrats criticized her appointment. "Mrs. Breuel has not yet proved that she possesses the necessary social sensitivity and the necessary ability in dealing with the fate of millions of workers," said Wolfgang Roth, deputy chairman of the party's parliamentary faction.

A Treuhand statement said it had raised nearly 5.8 billion Deutsche marks ($3.5 billion) by selling off one in eight state-owned companies.

But only 1,000 out of 9,000 Treuhand firms, which include 40,000 factories employing 4 million workers, were now profitable enough to operate without state-backed loans.

It said 333 companies were doomed to liquidation at a cost of more than 87,000 jobs, the start of a shake-out that could make one in two eastern workers unemployed.

(Reuters, AP)

Currency Trading: The Emotion Factor

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For all of the rational pricing expected of free markets, clearly there are times when emotions account for more than reason in the way values are set on the foreign exchange market.

The question analysts currently are grappling with is whether this is one of those times.

Recent examples include the exaggerated euphoria in favor of the Deutsche mark when the Berlin Wall came tumbling down at the end of 1990, then last autumn's worries about the dollar as the ending of the longest postwar U.S. economic expansion coincided with Mideast political tensions.

This led to a profound decline in the dollar as war erupted in January and was followed by a burst of enthusiasm at the war's conclusion.

But now analysts are beginning to question whether the positive elements underpinning the dollar have not already been more than fully priced into the exchange rate and whether, by contrast, the negative views about the disastrous costs of unifying Germany blur the capacity to see better times ahead for the mark.

To put the issue in the language that foreign exchange analysts use: Is the dollar, now trading below the 12-month high set last month when it reached 1.72 DM, in a correction pausing for breath to go higher? Or is the currency out of breath and poised for a setback?

The dollar last week traded in a range of roughly 1.66 to 1.69 DM and finished at 1.683 DM, barely changed from the previous week.

Two issues divide the optimists, who see a speedy comeback of the dollar, from the pessimists. One is the timing of the U.S. recovery, which is the key to the halt in U.S. interest rate cuts.

The second is the situation in Germany and the significance of last week's meeting of the ruling Christian Democrats with the opposition Social Democrats.

Estimates on the start of the U.S. recovery range from as early as June (Salomon Brothers) to as late as sometime in the fourth quarter (Deutsche Bank).

A Salomon Brothers analyst, John Lipsky, said he is convinced that short-term U.S. interest rates were reduced another quarter-point last week to 5¾ percent and expects this to be followed by a half-point cut in the discount rate to 5½ percent — both likely to be the last reductions.

There is considerable confusion in the market as to what the Federal Reserve did last week as its managed cost of overnight money ended the week at 5⅝ percent after trading at a high of 5¾ percent. What's important, said Mr. Lipsky, is that this key rate from which all other money market rates are scaled up spent the entire week below the Fed's previous known target of 6 percent.

The weakness in the rate, Mr. Lipsky said, was engineered by factors totally within control of the Fed. For him the message was clear that the new target is 5¾ percent.

But the real issue, insisted Jonathan Wilmot of Credit Suisse First Boston, "is not whether rates have been cut another quarter-point but whether there are more to come. To be bullish on the dollar now you have to believe that the recovery has already started and the decline in rates is finished."

That is Mr. Lipsky's view. While markets last week were roiled by

See CURRENCIES, Page 13

G-7 Looks at a Costly Menu

Reuters

LONDON — Finance ministers from top industrial nations met Sunday night to try to work out ways to pay the mounting costs of the new world economic order.

The ministers, who met over dinner before Monday's inauguration of a new bank to aid Eastern Europe, had a lot on their plates — from the rebuilding of the Middle East after the Gulf war to the deepening economic disarray in the Soviet Union.

The U.S. Treasury undersecretary, David C. Mulford, said last week the "revolutionary" changes of the past two years might "dictate closer policy coordination over a widely expanded area."

But the other Group of Seven members — Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan — fear that means they will have to pick up more of the tab.

No new initiatives were expected from the dinner meeting, which served as a rehearsal for a full-scale meeting of the G-7 in Washington in two weeks.

The challenges facing the G-7 have been typified by the teething problems suffered by the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Around 30 heads of state and government from East and West, many with their finance ministers, will be in London for Monday's inauguration and two days of debate to help shape the bank's strategy.

First proposed 18 months ago by President François Mitterrand of France to aid the historic transformation of Eastern Europe, the bank has never been far from controversy.

At U.S. insistence, 60 percent of the bank's $12.3 billion in capital must go to the private sector, a restriction some European nations are still grumbling about.

The new bank also is constrained initially from lending any more money to the Soviet Union than Moscow pays in as capital. That restriction, again at the behest of the United States, has been questioned as Moscow's economic woes mount.

Falling Tobacco Sales Hurt RJR Nabisco

By Anthony Ramirez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — RJR Nabisco, which has won cheers from Wall Street and the confidence of investors who are eagerly snapping up its stock, , has fundamental problems in its tobacco business.

Revenue from cigarette sales is the cash spigot that RJR Nabisco counts on heavily to help pay off its remaining debt and stem yearly earnings losses.

The entire industry has to cope with declining cigarette sales over all. But RJR Nabisco's problems center on an especially sharp drop in the sales of the full-price brands made by the company, like Winston and Salem, which account for half of its unit sales of cigarettes. Steady price increases have prompted ever more smokers to seek lower-cost brands in the last few years.

As a result, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., the cigarette subsidiary, has lost millions of full-price smokers to discount cigarette brands, both its own and those of rivals like Philip Morris and Brown & Williamson.

In 1990 alone, Reynolds lost sales of more than 15 billion full-price cigarettes, the equivalent of more than two million people smoking a pack a day for a year.

Unlike Philip Morris, which has a thriving international business, R.J. Reynolds cannot look to growing overseas markets, at least for now, to help its stalled domestic market.

While this trend affects other cigarette companies, Reynolds has been more vulnerable because many of its brands are bought by less affluent smokers in their 40s and 50s. They are more likely to defect to off-brands, like Buck and Lark, or cut back on smoking than people in their 20s and 30s.

Reynolds' most youth-oriented premium brand, Camel, has had relatively flat sales, and the company, the No. 2 cigarette maker, continues to lose overall market share yearly to No. 1 Philip Morris, whose Marlboro is the world's best-selling cigarette.

Even if all of Reynolds's full-price smokers had switched to lower-priced Reynolds brands, however, it might still hurt earnings because the profit for discount cigarettes is low.

RJR Nabisco is also known for snacks like Oreo cookies and Ritz crackers, but tobacco accounts for 80 percent of its operating profit.

The Reynolds division has improved cigarette profits by furiously cutting production costs, reducing advertising and laying off employees, like plant workers and salesmen.

Last year, tobacco profits rose 35 percent, to $2.7 billion. But huge interest payments resulted in big overall losses. And RJR Nabisco earns only 29 cents of profit for every sales dollar, compared with 40 cents at Philip Morris.

Company officials have said they recognize that RJR Nabisco's long-term future as a leading cigarette company depends on their ability

See RJR, Page 15

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

April 12

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.907	3.371	1.1265	0.3335	0.1519 *	—	5.4805 *	1.3315	1.3880 *	1.642	1.827 *
Brussels	34.2975	61.565	20.55	6.08	2.7707 *	18.242	—	24.36	0.2532	29.7975	33.33 *
Frankfurt	1.6923	2.994	—	0.296	0.1348 *	0.8877	4.866 *	1.1828	1.233 *	1.4535	1.622 *
London (a)	1.7825	—	2.9926	10.1047	2,235.80	3.3666	61.395	2.5087	242.275	2.0493	184.13
Madrid	103.14	184.284	61.648	18.255	8.314 *	54.742	3.0087	72.963	76.834 *	89.703	—
Milan	1,241.25	2,222.10	741.76	219.53	—	658.56	36.098	877.41	9.145	1,078.40	12.032
New York (b)	—	1.7785 a	1.683	5.6815	1,247.80	1.8958	34.565	1.4065	136.32	1.1580	103.75
Paris	5.6405	10.12	3.3785	—	0.3443 *	2.999	0.1644	3.9955	4.1647 *	4.915	5.4785 *
Tokyo	135.80	243.01	81.24	24.03	9.1095	72.13	3.9533	96.28	—	118.09	1.3177
Toronto	1.1586	2.0465	0.6886	0.2021	0.92 *	0.606	3.325 *	0.8057	0.8441 *	—	1.108 *
Zurich	1.408	2.5342	0.8459	0.2500	0.1142 *	0.7512	4.1182 *	—	1.0427 *	1.2249	1.3738 *
1 ECU	1.2239	0.689	2.0657	6.9716	1,530.67	2.3248	42.4127	1.7443	167.38	1.4188	127.366
1 SDR	1.3642	0.7617	2.2814	7.7071	N.Q.	2.5700	46.8841	1.929	185.327	1.563	140.704

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9740.0	Greek drac.	182.95	Mex. peso	2963.03	S. Afr. rand	2.71
Austral. $	1.2796	Hong Kong $	7.793	N. Zealand $	1.6964	Soviet ruble*	0.5867
Austr. schil.	11.75	Indian rupee	19.807	Norw. krone	6.501	Swed. krona	6.032
Brazil cruz.	250.10	Indo. rupiah	1903.02	Phil. peso	27.20	Taiwan $	26.87
Chinese yuan*	5.2721	Irish £	0.6311	Port. escudo	146.00	Thai baht	25.35
Danish krone	6.4675	Israeli shek.	2.1976	Saudi riyal	3.7503	Turkish lira	3668.00
Egypt. pound	3.1785	Kuwaiti dinar	2.48	Sing. $	1.754	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.932	Malay. ring.	2.739	S. Kor. won	725.70	Venez. boliv.	54.43

**New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7620	1.7529	1.7456	Canadian dollar	1.1548	1.1574	1.1600
Deutsche mark	1.6917	1.6963	1.7004	Japanese yen	136.43	136.46	136.81
Swiss franc	1.4165	1.4195	1.4219				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	April 12	April 5	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,920.79	2,896.78	+ 0.83 %
DJ Util.	218.18	215.10	+ 1.43 %
DJ Trans.	1,328.88	1,314.95	+ 1.25 %
S & P 100	359.73	354.01	+ 1.62 %
S & P 500	380.40	375.38	+ 1.34 %
S & P Ind	451.72	444.86	+ 1.49 %
NYSE Cp	208.08	205.66	+ 1.18 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,526.10	2,545.30	— 0.75 %
FT 30	1,997.50	2,014.50	— 0.84 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	26,583.	26,767.	— 0.69 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,583.14	1,586.87	— 0.24 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,742.00	3,849.15	— 2.78 %
World			
MSCIP	515.80	520.10	— 0.83 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	April 12	April 5
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds rate	5⅝	5 15/16
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 3/32	8 7/32
3-month interbank	N.A.	7⅞
West Germany		
Lombard	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.80	8.85
3-month interbank	9.15	9.20
Britain		
Bank base rate	12.00	12½
Call money	11⅞	12¼
3-month interbank	11 15/16	12 3/16

Gold	April 12	April 5	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix, $	361.95	358.50	+ 0.96 %

Minister Says Michelin Plans Massive Job Cuts

Reuters

PARIS — Cutbacks by the troubled Michelin, the French tire maker, will result in 16,000 job losses and cost the French government 1.4 billion francs ($246 million), Budget Minister Michel Charasse said.

"Michelin's plan to straighten out implies 15,000 to 16,000 layoffs throughout the world," Mr. Charasse told the regional television station FR3-Auvergne on Saturday.

Michelin & Co., which is expected this week to report a net loss for 1990 of about five billion francs, said last week that it was planning to cut 4,900 jobs in France and nearly 4,000 elsewhere in the world.

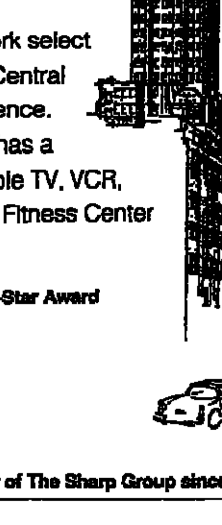
Last June, Michelin said it would axe 2,260 jobs at its main plant and headquarters in central France. Last week, it said it planned to cut its worldwide workforce of more than 130,000 by 15 percent.

Mr. Charasse said Michelin's job cuts would cost the central government 1.4 billion francs in early retirement spending.

Michelin's anticipated 1990 loss is expected to include about three billion francs for restructuring. The tire maker reported net profit of 2.65 billion francs in 1989.

Michelin incurred debts when it bought the U.S. firm Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Co last May. Analysts put Michelin's debts at some 30 billion francs for 1990, almost double shareholders' funds of 17 billion francs.

The Carlyle Hotel



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LEICOM FUND
Registered Office: 20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
2535 Luxembourg

Notice is hereby given that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the Shareholders of LEICOM FUND will be held at the registered office of the Company at 3:30 p.m. on 29th April 1990 with the following agenda:

1. Approval of the reports of the Board of Directors.
2. Approval of the reports of the Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended December 31. 1990.
4. Allocation of the net result.
5. Discharge of the Directors for the performance of their duties during the year ended December 31, 1990.
6. Reelection of the Directors.
6. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require no quorum and the resolution will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.
A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

On behalf of the Company
BANQUE DE GESTION EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG
société anonyme
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
2535 LUXEMBOURG

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THE MANAGED CURRENCIES PROGRAM ONE

YEAR 1983 + 14.0%
YEAR 1984 - 9.1%
YEAR 1985 + 235.2%
YEAR 1986 + 21.1%
YEAR 1987 + 89.0%
YEAR 1988 + 217.7%
YEAR 1989 + 47.9%
YEAR 1990 - 31.6%

PERFORMANCE RESULT FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF
$ 20,000
JANUARY 1st, 1991
HAS BECOME
$ 37,875
APRIL 1st, 1991
AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS

NEXT RESULT IN WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1991 ISSUE.
THERE IS NO MANAGEMENT FEE.
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

Managed by
Olivier Delafon
Senior Vice President
International

SHEARSON LEHMAN BROTHERS

8, rue Bellini
75116 PARIS - FRANCE
Tel.: (33-1) 47-27-20-21
Telex 640013
Fax: (33-1) 47270471.
(33-1) 47270443

SHEARSON LEHMAN BROTHERS

THE MANAGED CURRENCIES PROGRAM TWO

YEAR 1989 + 50.6%
YEAR 1990 - 0.5%

PERFORMANCE RESULT FOR BEGINNING EQUITY OF
$ 20,000
JANUARY 1st, 1991
HAS BECOME
$ 22,332
APRIL 1st, 1991
AFTER ALL COMMISSIONS

NEXT RESULT IN WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1991 ISSUE.
THERE IS NO MANAGEMENT FEE.
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 12.

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd	.10e	.3	12515	31¼	29½	30¾	— ¾
ABS	.32	4.9	132	6¾	6½	6½	
ACC Cp	.16	1.5	2448	10¾	9¾	10¾	+ ¾
ADC			2761	34½	33	33¾	+ ¾
ADT		t	51927	16⅝	14⅝	14⅞	+1
AEL			491	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¾
AEP			304	14	11½	11½	—2½
ASK			1778	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
AST s			21770	32⅜	29¼	32¼	+2¾
AarnRt	.10	1.3	112	8½	7½	8	— ½
AbingB			64	5⅛	4⅜	5	— ⅛
Abram	.20	5.7	45	4	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
Accel	.24	2.2	483	13	11	11	—1¼
Acialm			7878	4⅝	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Aceto	.28	2.4	58	12	11¾	11½	+ ¾
ACMT			90	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
Acmt g			80	7¼	7	7¼	
AcmeSt			579	15¾	14¾	15	+ ¼
ActARt			745	1⅝	⅞	1	
Acxiom			1226	21¾	20	20½	—1½
AdocLb			7180	2⅞	1⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Adage			79	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Adapt			3454	12½	11¼	12⅞	+⅞
Adingt s			606	10¼	9½	9¾	— ½
AdiaSv	.16	.7	427	24¾	22¼	23	—2½
AdobeS	.32	.4	21751	62½	56½	62	+3
Adtec			494	2¾	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
AdvCir s			909	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
AdvRos			21	9¾	9¾	9¾	
AdvLog			5983	20¾	16¼	20½	+3¼
AdvMag			100	21¾	19¾	20½	+ ¾
AdMkSv			1676	3	2	2¼	+ ⅛
AdvPoly			3510	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
AdvSem			58	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
AdvTel			1477	21¼	19¾	20¾	+ ½
Advanta	.12	.9	1412	13¾	12¾	13¼	— ¼
AdvoSy			6260	19½	17⅛	19½	+2⅛
Aequitrn			1019	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Aegon	2.71e	3.9	344	69	68	68¾	— ¼
AerSysl			432	⅛			+ ⅛
Aerovx			4227	6¾	5⅝	5½	—1⅛
AflBcCp			457	1⅛	⅞	1¼	— ⅛
AflBsh			3202	16⅛	13¾	15½	+1⅝
AgncyR	.48f	9.4	3344	8⅛	7¼	7¼	— ¾
Agnico g	.28	3.9	2706	5⅝	5	5⅛	
Agouron			14856	24	15¼	17½	—1½
Ahold			6817	45⅝	42⅝	43	
Alcorp			4561	8⅝	8	8½	+ ¼
AirMd			889	9½	9	9	— ⅛
AirWisc			414	9½	8⅝	9	— ½
Airtran	.16	1.6	1914	11⅛	9⅝	9⅞	—1
Akorn	.07	2.2	2229	3⅞	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅝
Alco	1.86e	6.3	952	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
Alatan	1.10	7.1	130	15¾	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
Aldus			6947	57½	53½	56⅛	
AlexBr	.28	1.5	3965	19	17⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
AlexBld	.88	3.1	4217	28¾	27½	28	— ¾
AlfaCp	.48	3.8	463	10⅝	10¼	10½	
AliasR			1124	27¼	25½	26⅝	— ¾
Alico	.15	.7	279	23½	21½	21⅜	—1⅜
AllAm s			17	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
AllCity			56	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
AlegW			575	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
AlnOrg	.40a	1.2	2	34	34	34	—1
AllanPh			2644	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Allant n			708	1⅝	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
AlldBk	.32	5.6	14	6	5⅞	5¾	
AlldCap	1.29e	7.7	769	16¾	16¼	16¾	
AldCap II	1.00a	5.8	1232	18	16¾	17¼	— ¾
AlldCl			6424	22½	19¾	21¼	+2¼
AlldGp	.56	3.2	837	17½	16½	17½	+1
AlldRsh			3267	11⅞	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅜
AlayCol			5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
AllstFn			457	9	8¼	8¾	
Allwst			8655	6⅞	6⅛	6½	
Aloette	.32	3.0	70	11	10	10½	+ ½
Alphari			4229	2⅞	2⅜	2⅛	— ⅜
AlpMic			144	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
AltaGld	.06e	4.2	1784	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
AltaHlt			847	18	15⅞	17½	+1½
Altai			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¾
Altera			11848	18⅞	15⅞	17⅞	+1
Altron			702	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅛
AmcorF	.50	4.0	229	12½	11¾	12½	+ ¾
Amrion	.56	5.6	360	10¼	9½	10	
Amerbc		t	279	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
AFFM12	2.20e	33.8	658x	7	6½	6½	— ¼
AFFF	1.50	8.3	398	18½	17¾	18	— ¾
AmFPr	1.30	11.1	295	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
AFTxE	1.00	11.4	623	8¾	8¾	8¾	
AFTxE2	1.28	14.2	264	9¼	8½	9	+ ⅛
AWAirl			7693	7⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ¼
AmBcp	1.00e	6.3	93	18	15	16	+1
ABnkr	.60	4.7	1428	13½	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
AmCity			113	19	17¾	18¼	+ ¾
AColoid	.44	5.3	128	8¼	7⅞	8¼	
AConsu			25	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ½
AmEcol			295	9¼	8⅝	8¾	— ½
AFSvDu			119	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ½
AFilm			1684	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
AFltrn	.90	4.2	137	22½	20¾	21¼	+1½
AGreet	.70	1.7	7004	40⅜	39½	40¼	+ ¼
AHlltSv			2833	1⅝	1	1⅝	— ⅛
AIndF	.08	1.2	1	6½	6½	6½	
AmInfo			595	4	3½	3¾	— ¼
AMS			1982	26½	25¼	26½	+1
AMedE			3178	19½	17	17¾	—1⅞
ANtins	1.72	5.1	1288	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¾
ANuclC			113	2½	2	2⅛	
AmNurs			377	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
AmPac			1807	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
APhyG			405	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
APwCv s			5028	19½	17⅞	18¼	—1
ARepBc			364	8	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
AmRice			327	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
ASoft s	.24	2.2	9343	11½	10½	11	— ½
AmStl	3.25e	30.0	195	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ¼
ATvCm			4962	45⅛	44	45¼	+ ⅛
ATrav s			2203	14½	12½	13¾	+ ⅜
AVang			5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
AWood			159	4½	3¾	4¼	
AmAll	.21e	5.1	873	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
Ameritr	.64	4.9	2359	14	12¾	13⅛	— ½
Amgen s			33188	133½	123¼	133½	+3¾
Amistar			4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
AmskBk			933	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Amoskg			52	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+1⅛
Ampicn			3496	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
Amserv		t	494	4¼	4	4¼	
AmtcCp			7989	14½	13½	14½	+ ⅛
Amvest			1796	2⅛	1½	2	
Anlogic			2293	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
AnalyTc	.19	1.5	179	13½	12	12½	+ ⅜
Analy	.56	3.7	1514	16	15	15¼	— ⅜
Anangel	.90e	7.0	1407	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
Anaren			376	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
AnchBc			1053	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
AndrGr			82	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅜
AndvBc			315	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ¾
AndvTg			108	2¼	1⅞	2½	
Andrew			798	32¾	31¼	31¾	— ⅛
Andros			656	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
Apertus			1526	2⅞	2⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
ApogEn	.24	1.5	629	16¾	15½	16½	+ ⅜
Apolon			1532	⅞	⅝	¾	— ⅛
AppleC	.48	.7	101039	73¼	66¼	71⅞	+2⅜
Applebee	.04e	.3	1262	13½	12⅜	13⅛	
ABiosc s			2121	29	25¾	27	—1⅞
ApldBio			2442	17⅞	16¼	17	— ¼
ApldMt			6532	34¾	30¼	33½	+3
ApldPw	.12	.8	2374	15	13⅜	14⅝	+ ⅝
ApldSlr			722	6½	5⅛	6¼	+ ½
ArabSh			130	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
Archive			3390	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅜
Arbor	.20	.7	1048	29⅜	27⅜	29	+ ⅝
Arcico			2149	9⅝	8⅜	8¾	— ¼
Arden			18	45	42	43	—1
ArgoGp	1.60	1.7	463	95	86	93	+7
Artich			1075	3	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅞
ARIX			1323	1⅝	1⅜	1⅛	— ⅛
ArkaFt			993	25¾	25	25⅞	+ ⅞
Armor	.44	5.4	167	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Arnold	1.00	2.1	490	48	46	48	+2
ArowFn	.72	6.4	73	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅜
Artel			655	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
ArtistG	.10e	.9	1298	12⅛	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
ArtWav	.40	3.8	59	10¾	10	10½	
Ashton			26284	10	8½	10	+1
Asknmr		t	1269	4½	3⅝	4½	+ ⅞
AsocTl			3990	10¾	8¾	10	+1½
Aspnim			108	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
Assix			560	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ¼
AsdBnc	.72	3.3	241	22¾	21½	22	
AsdCmA			184	30⅝	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
AsdCmB			547	31	29⅝	31	+1⅛
Astec			18	4	4	4	— ¼
AstrM s			867	18¼	16¼	17⅜	+1⅛
Astrom			28	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Astron			134	2	2⅛	2⅛	—
Astrosy			317	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅜
Atek			21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Athey	.10e	1.7	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Atkinsn			391	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+ ½
AtlAm			91	2	1⅝	2	
AtlSeAr	.60	2.0	1411	31½	29⅝	30½	— ⅜
Atmel			17352	17⅝	14¼	17¼	+2⅝
Atwod s	.84e	3.6	670	24¼	22⅝	23½	+1⅛
AtwdOc			493	12	9⅜	10⅛	—1⅞
Autoclv	.24	3.0	249	8½	7½	8	+ ¼
Autodk	.40	.8	27001	52⅜	48½	51⅞	+2⅛
Autodie			155	3	2½	2¾	— ⅛
Autolnf			1183	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
AutoCp			16	12	10½	12	
Avntek			3214	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
Avatar			455	17½	16¾	17	
Avndle			1205	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
Aztar			39839	7⅝	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
AztcM	.10b	2.2	305	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
B							
BB&T s	.84	4.3	1119	20¼	19½	19½	— ¼
BH Bulk			150	2	1⅞	2	
BEI El	.08	.9	883	8½	7¼	8½	+1
BEI			827	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
BF Ent			144	3	2⅞	3	
BFS NY			40	5¼	4½	4½	— ½
BGS	.60a	2.2	240	28½	27¼	27¼	—1¼
BHA			545	14½	12	12¾	—1½
BHA B			417	13¼	12	12¾	— ½
BI Inc			3802	10½	8⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
BKLA			42	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
BMA	1.20a	4.8	333	25¼	24½	24¾	+ ½
BMC Sft			11578	40¾	37⅝	39¾	+1¼
BMJ	.40	5.6	78	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
BMR Fn			5	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ½
BNH			406	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	
BSB Bcp	.72	5.0	378	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
BT Fin	.88	6.1	70	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
BT Shp			1062	9¾	8½	9¾	+1⅛
BTR	.08	2.9	181	3	2⅞	2⅞	
BTU Int			4566	1⅝	1	1¼	
Babage			268	11½	10¼	10¼	— ¾
Badger	.48a	2.5	44	22	19	19¼	+ ¼
Bailey			58	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
BkHg wt			1559	5⅜	5	5⅜	— ¼
BakerJ	.06	.7	5567x	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Balchm s			70	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ½
BldLvB	.30	1.2	100	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ½
BaldPia			894	13	10½	12	+1¼
Balard s	.07	.2	3296	37¾	33	37¼	+ ¾
Baltek	.15	2.9	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
BncO ptC			6498	52½	50¾	51⅝	+ ⅜
BcpHw s	1.64	2.9	1987	58	56⅝	57¾	— ⅜
BcMiss	.92	4.0	122	23	21½	23	+ ⅝
BcpNJ	.48	5.5	242	9½	8¾	8¾	
Banctec			1229	13¾	11⅛	11⅞	—1½
BandoM	.88	10.1	146	9⅝	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
BangH	1.28	7.6	233	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¾
BankAtl			2	2	2	2	+ ¼
BkGron	.44	2.2	29	22	20¼	20¼	— ¾
BnkNH	.051	.7	207	8	6⅞	6⅞	—1
BkSPed			10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
BkSou	.52	7.6	1499	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
viBkest			506	⅝	⅜	⅜	
Banknrs	.52	3.6	551	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
BnkFst			65	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ½
BkrNte			248	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Bknth			197	11¼	9⅞	11⅛	+1⅜
Bklowa	3.56	4.1	892	87⅛	84⅛	86⅞	+1⅝
BkMAm			204	10	9	9¾	+ ¼
BkWorc			1139	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
BanPn s	.80	4.5	932	18	17½	17⅞	
Banta	.56	1.9	2273	29¾	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅛
Banvan			60	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Banyn II			397	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Banyn III			388	1	⅞	⅞	
Bany SI	.51e	14.6	264x	3⅝	3½	3½	
BaretRs			3345	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅜
BaryJw			320	2½	1⅞	2½	
BsTnA			1834	3⅝	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
BasAm			8132	12	9½	11½	+1¼
BasPtr			33	19¾	19	19¼	+ ¼
BsetF	1.00a	2.5	108	39¾	38	39¼	+1¼
BayVw	.60	3.1	1971	20¼	19½	19½	— ¼
BayBks			3597	17⅝	14¾	15½	—2½
Bayport			916	⅝	½	½	
BEAvion			7261	15	13	14¾	+1⅞
BeauCtt	.28	1.2	473	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
Beebas			833	7½	6⅝	7⅜	+ ⅛
BelFuse			1021	4½	3¼	4	+ ⅜
viBelW s			152	⅝	½	⅝	
Belmrl			267	⅛	⅛	⅛	
BenJer			1645	19¾	18¼	19¼	— ⅜
Benhan			136	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
BnfOG s			2463	14¼	12	13	+ ½
Berkley	.44	1.0	1713	45½	44⅜	45	— ¼
BerkGs	1.28	8.1	54	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¼
BethlBc	.32	3.1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
BetzLb s	1.08	1.9	5550	58	55¾	56	— ⅞
Big B			1844	13⅝	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅞
BigOTr			818	⅝	½	⅝	
Bindly	.056	.3	2885	17⅞	16⅜	17⅛	+ ¾
BingKg			401	5⅛	4⅛	4⅝	— ½
Biogn wt			137	22¼	18¾	19¾	—1½
BioLog			593	6⅛	5	6⅛	+ ⅞
Biogen			20725	37⅞	31⅝	31⅝	—5
Biogn pf	2.12	4.0	345	62¼	52½	52⅞	—8½
Biomet s			9774	30	28	29	— ½

(Continued on Page 15)

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Staatsbank	DM 2,500	1996	fibor	100.10	99.90	Interest will be the 3-month Fibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Swiss Bank Corp. Deutschland.)
Staatsbank	DM 1,500	1996	fibor	100.08	99.88	Interest will be the 6-month Fibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Swiss Bank Corp. Deutschland.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Nacional Financiera (Grand Cayman)	$125	1996	10	100	—	Redeemable at par in 1993. Fees 1⅞%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Quebec Province	$300	2001	9	99.81	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
Banque Worms	DM 100	2001	8½	100½	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees 2¼%. Denominations $100,000. (Norddeutsche Landesbank.)
Hydro Quebec	DM 600	2001	8⅝	101½		Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Union Bank of Finland	DM 300	1994	9	101⅜	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (CSFB-Effectenbank.)
Alliance & Leicester Building Society	£100	1997	11⅜	101¼	99.00	Reoffered at 99.725. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
HMC Mortgage Notes 7	£125	1996	11¾	102.525	100.85	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations £10,000. Increased from £100 million, additional £25 million priced at 102.65. (Baring Brothers.)
Oesterreichische Postsparkasse	£100	2001	10¾	99⅜	99.20	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Compagnie Bancaire	FF 1,000	1994	9½	100.825	99.75	Reoffered at 99.675. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Barclays Bank	ITL 150,000	1996	12⅜	101.95	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banco di Roma.)
IBM Int'l Finance	ECU 50	1994	9¼	100⅞	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 200 million ecus. Fees not disclosed. (Paribas Capital Markets Group.)
McDonald's Restaurants of Canada	C$ 100	1996	10⅛	99.72	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Prudential Funding	C$ 100	1996	10	101½	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Hambros Bank.)
Nissan Motor	Y 10,000	1998	7.20	101½	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Asahi Denka Kogo	$100	1995	4	100	102.50	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,036 yen per share and at 138.30 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Credit Saison	$150	1996	4½	100	105.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set April 16. (Nomura Int'l.)
Daiwa House Industry	$350	1996	4½	100	101.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set April 17. (Nomura Int'l.)
Denki Kagaku Kogyo	$150	1995	4	100	103.50	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set April 18. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Intec	$100	1995	4	100	110.50	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 3,834 yen per share and at 138.10 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Kubota	$250	1995	4	100	103.75	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 840 yen per share and at 137.75 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Nisshin Steel	$360	1996	4½	100	102.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 764 yen per share and at 137.75 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. $180 million issued in Europe via Nomura Int'l and $180 million issued in Asia via Yamaichi Int'l.
NTN	$260	1995	4	100	104.75	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2¼% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set April 16. (Nomura Int'l.)
Tadano	$180	1995	4	100	107.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 2,327 yen per share and at 137.60 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Kankaku)
Yokogawa Electric	$150	1995	4	100	—	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,507 yen per share and at 137.60 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Daiwa House Industry	DM 400	1996	4½	100	101.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set April 17. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland)
Kubota	DM 200	1995	4	100	103.25	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 840 yen per share and at 82.22 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Deutschland.)
Minolta Camera	DM 200	1998	5½	100	102.00	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 800 yen per share and at 81.82 yen per mark. Fees 2½%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
Nisshin Steel	DM 100	1995	4	100	103.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 764 yen per share and at 82.22 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Bank Deutschland.)
Tosho Printing	DM 100	1995	4	100	—	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at 1,000 yen per share and at 81.54 yen per mark. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Bank Deutschland.)
Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical	FF 1,000	1995	4⅝	100	103.75	Noncallable. Each 10,000-franc note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 3,157 yen per share and at 24.56 yen per franc. Fees 2¼%. (Crédit Lyonnais Euro-Securities.)

U.S. Rates Are Seen Declining This Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A rare drop in consumer prices has laid the groundwork for a further easing of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve and should boost prices of U.S. Treasuries this week, economists said.

Short-term issues are likely to perform better than long-term bonds, however, because of lingering doubts about just how low inflation is likely to go, they said.

The bond market rallied sharply at the end of last week on the belief

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

that a cut in the discount rate was all but written in stone because of the latest news on prices.

The government reported Friday that the consumer price index eased 0.1 percent in March, the first such decrease in nearly five years. And the core inflation rate, factoring out volatile food and energy components, edged up only 0.1 percent.

The day before, the government reported that wholesale inflation fell for a fourth straight month, dropping 0.3 percent in March.

On Friday, the Treasury's bellwether 30-year bond jumped about 1¼ points to 96 26/32 for a yield of 8.15 percent. A week earlier, the long bond stood at 96 20/32 to yield 8.16 percent.

Despite the inflation news, the central bank — just like a week earlier — gave no clear-cut sign that it would do what the market anticipated. Indeed, the Fed drained reserves from the banking system at several points last week.

Some traders were encouraged that the Fed did not signal that it had lowered short-term rates, a move that could eventually put upward pressure on inflation.

"From my perspective, the longer they wait the better," said James R. Capra, a principal at Moore Capital Management, a money management firm.

Douglas Schindewolf, money-market economist at Smith Barney in New York, said the Fed was likely cut rates once again.

"I think there's a lot of slack in the economy," he said.

At the same time, Mr. Schindewolf said he sees little chance the yield on the long bond can move below 8 percent because "I don't think the inflation rate is going to come down much more."

As a result, if the Fed eases, "the shorter maturities are bound to do better," he said.

Some observers said the Fed may have loosened credit discreetly by letting the federal funds rate, the rate banks pay each other for overnight funds, drift down from its 6 percent target. The funds rate was trading at 5¾ percent Friday when the Fed drained reserves.

"You can't unquestionably confirm it, but I think the Fed has made a policy change," said Ward McCarthy, a managing director at Stone & McCarthy Research Associates in Princeton, New Jersey.

(UPI, NYT)

CURRENCIES: *Emotional Events Affect Dollar and Deutsche Mark*

(Continued from first finance page)

news that U.S. retail sales did not rise the expected 0.2 percent in March but fell by 0.8 percent, Mr. Lipsky focused on the revisions in previous months' data, which overall "put the level of retail activity higher than previously thought."

Added to that were last week's favorably low wholesale and consumer price inflation data for March, and a decline in initial jobless claims suggesting that the big runup in unemployment may have peaked last month.

"The latest data suggests that the much-rumored correction for the dollar may not be at hand," Mr. Lipsky concluded.

Citibank technical analysts reported last week that their "long-term view continues to favor sustained weakness of the Deutsche mark." They expect a break above 1.69 DM followed by a move over 1.7250 would fuel "an accelerated weakness of the mark" leading to "a testing of 2.05 DM."

They cautioned, however, that a fall below 1.6550 "would signal a more sustained correction toward 1.6250 and possibly 1.56 DM."

While no one doubts the potential positive factors in favor of the dollar, analysts question whether some of the shine could be rubbed off by renewed concern about the frailty of the U.S. financial system. Last week, regulators seized Executive Life Insurance Co., raising questions whether insurance companies are about to join the ranks of savings and loan associations and commercial banks burdened by portfolios of overvalued real estate and junk bonds.

At the same time, a number of analysts are beginning to suggest that the excessive weakness of the mark could begin to fade.

One negative is the unrest in the Soviet Union, which could be temporarily relieved this week if the Japanese, as some analysts expect, offer Mikhail Gorbachev substantial sums to buy back islands seized at the end of World War II.

At the same time, potentially important developments are underway within Germany.

A month ago, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl startled the foreign exchange market by blasting German monetary union as a "disaster" and causing an already weak mark to fall further.

But last week, with opposition parties searching for ways to establish a concerted action on the nation's problems, his outburst began to take meaning.

"It has to be seen as a kind of electro-shock therapy," said Roland Scharff, treasurer at Hessische Landesbank in Frankfurt. "It has finally awakened the political class to get its act together."

According to Mr. Wilmot of Credit Suisse First Boston, "the obstacles to a rapid rebuilding of eastern Germany are more political than financial and economic. Bismarck would probably have relished the challenge, but only time will tell if the events of recent months will turn out to be a 'salutary thunderstorm' that galvanizes Chancellor Kohl into some bold new initiatives focused heavily on speeding up supply-side regeneration in eastern Germany.

"If it does then that will relieve pressure on the Deutsche mark."

Last week's meeting of German political figures established two working groups to deal with problems in the east. One will seek to promote a more efficient bureaucracy and also tackle the problem of sorting out property rights. A second committee will deal with strategies to promote employment.

"All this is positive," said Mr. Wilmot. "The political process is responding and trying to move forward. To anyone who thinks rationally, the talks are a positive factor for the Deutsche mark."

At the least, Mr. Wilmot said, "the risk of an immediate further surge of the dollar is reduced."

While modestly hopeful on the outcome of the political talks in Germany, a Deutsche Bank economist, Norbert Walter, said he believes that the dollar will be weighed down in coming weeks by events in the United States, as investors come to realize that the recovery will only take root by the end of the year.

"In my judgment, the dollar will be close to 1.50 DM by year-end," he said.

But, he added, "We are headed for a number of weeks of volatility in the foreign exchange market." He said both views about the timing of a U.S. recovery are held in the market "and no one is yet sure who's right."

EUROBONDS: *Caution Rules*

(Continued from first finance page)

and German investors hungry for paper yielding 8½ percent is giving a good undertone to the Euro-deutsche mark market, despite the currency's weak performance.

But Jim O'Neill, head of Swiss Bank Corp.'s financial market research, sees the biggest gains and best foreign interest in high yielding Belgian franc, Spanish peseta and Italian lira bonds. He told an investment seminar last week that Ecu bonds could be one of the year's best performers and predicted that by year-end yields on Ecu paper would move below yields on French franc bonds.

Nomura's favorite bond market to the end of June is the French franc. Nomura expects the spread of French franc bonds over mark bonds, currently 54 basis points, to continue narrowing to about 30 basis points.

Mr. Potts at Indosuez believes French rates will fall below those in Germany once inflation in France falls below the German rate. But the risk to buying franc bonds at this point, he adds, is that the Germany could be forced to raise interest rates to help stabilize the Deutsche mark. That would force France to raise its interest rates by the same amount.

Kerkorian Details Plan To Buy and Save TWA

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The investment group headed by Kirk Kerkorian, who is trying to buy out Trans World Airlines Inc., has said it can restore the cash-strapped carrier to health with strong management, restructured routes and a fortified fleet.

The group, Tracinda Corp., outlined its plans in a filing with the Department of Transportation on Friday. The government last week delayed a final ruling on the sale of TWA's London routes to American Airlines to give Mr. Kerkorian time to explain his group's takeover bid for TWA.

Tracinda, led by the Beverly Hills, California-based investor, had urged the department to consider the benefits of its takeover bid before approving the sale.

The investment group said it could negotiate a transaction to revitalize TWA and keep its 30,000 jobs.

Key elements of its plan are strengthening TWA's management, restructuring and expanding its routes and building up its fleet.

Specifically, Tracinda said it would replace and expand TWA's aging fleet in five years, including adding 27 new planes by 1996.

Tracinda stressed that its contribution to TWA would be working capital and not borrowed funds. It said it does not have any debt, in contrast to American's heavy debt load.

"What's good for American is not necessarily good for America," Tracinda said in a statement.

Dallas-based American called Tracinda's proposal nothing more than "smoke and mirrors" that lacked essential details.

Tracinda and the major labor unions of TWA agreed on a package last month that would allow a buyout bid to take place.

The unions would contribute $137 million each year for three years in wage concessions and Tracinda would put up $250 million cash. As a result, unions would have a one-third stake in the carrier, and Mr. Kerkorian's group would have 51 percent. The balance would be in public hands.

But the deal is contingent upon several big items, including TWA's keeping six lucrative routes to London. Also, $2.7 billion in outstanding debt must be restructured.

The carrier defaulted on $75 million in debt payments in February and has said it might have to seek Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

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The European Initiative for Eastern Germany has been established in order to promote European investments in this new region of the European Community. Members: Banco di Roma, Banco Hispano Americano, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Karstadt, Instituto Nacional de Industria (I.N.I.), Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (I.R.I.) and Martin Bangemann, Vice President of the E.C. Commission.

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Asian Bank Fears Europe Will Drain World Credit

Reuters

MANILA — The world banking system faces a severe credit shortage this year because of the huge capital needs of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the Asian Development Bank said Monday.

The bank also said that the fragility of the international banking system represented a major risk for the world economy as it struggles to recover from the Gulf crisis.

"The combination of a credit crunch by the world banking system and sharply increased demand for capital in the USSR and Eastern Europe could result, in the absence of major adjustment measures, in continued high real interest rates which would further increase the risk of recession," the bank said in its annual report.

The Manila-based institution has 50 members including the United States, European Community nations, Japan and developing Asian countries. Its lending to Asian countries topped $4 billion in 1990, the report said.

Bank officials said huge capital requirements of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, coupled with plans by Kuwait to tap financial markets for billions of dollars in reconstruction loans, could lead to a serious global capital shortage unless worldwide saving was increased.

The report reflected deep concern in Tokyo that world financial institutions must tackle the international shortage of capital.

Japan is pressing for the Group of Seven industrialized nations, whose finance ministers are meeting in London, and the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which aims to help rebuild eastern Europe, to join the ADB and other international financial institutions in helping to increase the flow of capital.

Some Asian countries have expressed fears that new interest in capitalism in Eastern Europe could siphon money away from Asia, the world's most dynamic economic region over the past decade.

Kimimasa Tarumizu, president of the ADB, forecast last week that real economic growth in the developing nations of Asia would slow to around 5.0 percent in 1991 from 5.7 percent last year because of the Gulf crisis and the recession in the United States and other industrial countries.

He said Japan should help cushion the impact on Asian economies of slower world growth by further deregulating its economy and liberalizing trade.

The ADB report, released ahead of the bank's annual meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, on April 24-26, said growth in industrialized countries was expected to be significantly lower in 1991 and world trade would slow.

Oil prices were forecast to average $20 a barrel, about the same as last year, although they would remain highly volatile. "In 1992, an average price above $20 per barrel is unlikely," it added.

It said that among Asia's economies, rising inflation and a worsening domestic climate might clip real growth in South Korea's gross domestic product to between 7 percent and 7.5 percent in 1991, from 8.5 percent last year.

Singapore's growth was projected to fall about 2 percentage points from 6.0 percent last year, but Hong Kong and Taiwan would probably do better than last year. China's economy would post GDP growth of around 5 percent to 6 percent, the same as last year, it said.

JAPAN: *Tokyo Is Unlikely to Deliver on Aid Pledge*

(Continued from page 1)

war against Iraq. The disagreement has stirred an unusual level of emotion on both sides.

An American official described the Japanese stance as "unconscionable" and "coldly financial" when compassion was called for, while a senior Finance Ministry official in Japan characterized America's call for debt forgiveness in conjunction with offering fresh loans as "irrational" and "contradictory."

The United States agreed to forgive 70 percent of the $3.8 billion it has lent Poland and is seeking an overall elimination of half of Poland's $33 billion in debt to other governments.

Japan has 189 billion yen, or about $1.4 billion, in official loans to Poland. It reluctantly agreed to provide some relief under Mr. Bush's initiative, not by forgiving the principal but by reducing interest payments and converting some interest payments into principal.

"We will certainly not choose to forgive the principal," said a Finance Ministry official. In addition, officials say Poland will lose the $500 million promised earlier.

The United States has also said it will forgive about $7 billion in loans to Egypt. Japan, which has roughly $2 billion in loans outstanding to the country, will also provide relief to Egypt in accord with the U.S. initiative, officials said. But again, the Export-Import Bank will hold off on new loans.

The officials said Japan would fulfill a promise made last fall to supply $700 million in subsidized loans to Egypt. That is part of a total of $2 billion in aid that Japan pledged to the front-line states that joined the coalition opposing Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

■ India: No Default

Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha said Sunday that India, facing a foreign debt burden of more than $70 billion, will not default on or seek a rescheduling of its debt, Reuters reported from New Delhi.

Mr. Sinha, who returned Saturday after a five-day trip to Tokyo and Hong Kong, said Japan agreed to grant India $500 million to meet the country's liquidity crunch. He said bankers in Hong Kong and Tokyo are aware of the "basic strength of the Indian economy."

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DIRECTOR GENERAL

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- supporting its members through training, information networks, publications and policy development
- promoting the growth of consumer organizations, particularly in developing countries
- representing consumer interests to international agencies and policy makers

The Director General (currently based in The Hague but could be located elsewhere) is responsible to the Executive Committee and Council for the management of the organization. He or she must manage and lead the organization as a whole, represent IOCU at high level international meetings and give public presentations of IOCU's work and policies. Candidates should be familiar with working in, or with, international organizations and demonstrate the administrative and managerial skills necessary to co-ordinate the finances and work of the regional offices. Experience in fund raising from aid foundations and government agencies would be an advantage.

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Sentiment was mixed on the Amsterdam market last week, with negative signals dominating stock movements.

Uncertainty concerning economic and inflation developments in the United States kept investors on the sidelines, so volume was relatively low. Total turnover reached seven billion guilders, with about 3.1 billion of that in equities.

The CBS all-share index ignored sharp fluctuations on Wall Street and stabilized. It closed on Friday 197.9, compared with 196.9 the previous Friday.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt market lacked a clear trend last week, in the absence of clear signals from Wall Street and the Tokyo market.

Uncertainties about German interest rates made foreign investors cautious, and interest was low. Volume on the eight German exchanges totaled 27.98 billion Deutsche marks, slightly up from 27.85 billion the previous week.

The DAX spot trend indicator closed the week at 1,583.14 points, up 0.24 percent, or 3.73 points on the week. The Commerzbank indicator was off three points, ending at 1,902.40.

Hong Kong

Share prices dropped sharply on the local market during the week due to uncertainty over Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's proposed airport project.

The Hang Seng Index sank 107.15 points, or 2.8 percent, during the week to close at 3,742.0 on Friday, after months of continuous weekly gains. Turnover dropped to 1.7 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 1.9 billion dollars.

London

After the previous week's advances to record highs on hopes of good inflation data and lower interest rates, shares eased last week.

The Financial Times-100 share index closed Friday at 2,526.1, down 19.2 points on the week, or 0.8 percent.

Profit-taking and lackluster performances by Wall Street and Tokyo earlier in the week contributed to lower prices, and by the time Friday's half-point cut in British base rates and the sharp drop in March's inflation figures were announced, the market had discounted the news.

Milan

The Milan market lost a bit of ground last past week, with four losing sessions and only one winning day.

The MIB index lost 1.03 percent on the week, ending Friday at 1,158. Volume was very low, with an average daily figure of 150 billion lire and 48 million shares changing hands, the same as the previous week.

Paris

The Paris Bourse was hit by uncertainty last week, after an early period of euphoria due to the end of the Gulf war and a trend to lower interest rates.

The CAC-40 stock index finished the week at 1,821.43, down 1.6 percent from the previous Friday.

Analysts said the Bourse had been disappointed by a lack of lower interest rates in the United States, a vital market for French businesses.

Singapore

Trading was lethargic and dull in Singapore, as most institutional investors turned their attention towards the Hong Kong market amid a lack of excitement on the local market.

The key indicator finished the week down 20.68 points, or 1.38 percent lower, at 1,481.67. The Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index slipped 5.69 points to 404.06.

Total volume for the week slipped 4.9 percent, from 314.77 million units in the previous week to 299.27 million units worth 587.51 million Singapore dollars. Average daily turnover was 59.85 million units valued at 117.5 million dollars.

Tokyo

Share prices fell moderately in dull trading, with the Nikkei Stock Average closing Friday at 26,582.50, a loss of 184.83 points, or 0.6 percent, from the previous week. The key market indicator had gained 475.29 points the previous week, the first of the new fiscal year.

The composite Tokyo Stock Price Index of all common stocks on the market shed 11.04 points to end the week at 2,004.56 after rising 44.87 points the week before.

Average daily turnover fell from the previous week's 478.2 million shares to 402.8 million shares. Value of stocks traded averaged 520.5 billion yen, down from 609.8 billion yen.

Trading was lethargic with most institutional investors retreating to the sidelines throughout the week due to uncertainty over interest rates in the United States and Japan.

Zurich

The Zurich stock market had a week of consolidation. The Swiss Performance Index finished at 1,083.2, up a mere 0.046 percent from the previous Friday.

The week began with a drop, following Wall Street's lead. In addition to uncertainties concerning interest rates, criticism made by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission of certain banks for lending too much to the financier Werner Rey led to market caution, operators said.

But they added that substantial optimism remains, as evidenced by Crédit Suisse, which jumped 9.13 percent on the week to finish at 2,150, despite attacks on it in the American financial press.

Output Cut At Soviet Steelworks

Reuters

MOSCOW — The threat of a Soviet economic collapse grew during the weekend, as a six-week miners' strike brought parts of the steel industry to a halt and separatists in Soviet Georgia stopped fuel shipments reaching Russia from Black Sea ports.

Soviet media said there was no sign of a let-up by more than 300,000 rebel miners whose political demands include the resignation of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The director of the Makeyevka steel plant in the Ukraine told the independent Postfactum news agency that 26 blast furnaces had been shut down across the country.

Normally, plants try to keep such furnaces running at all costs because it may take up to a year to start them up again.

The daily newspaper Izvestia said the strike had slashed coal output in March by 82 percent.

The miners' strike sent shock waves through other sectors of the ailing economy.

Local authorities in Kemerovo, center of the Siberian Kuzbas coalfield, said they would soon be unable to pay teachers, doctors and other employees.

Television news said a shortage of soda due to stoppages at chemical plants had hit production of glass for medical uses.

Mr. Gorbachev, in a bid to shore up the fragile economy, issued a decree on Friday demanding that republics stop withholding deliveries to other parts of the country.

Adding to Mr. Gorbachev's problems, the rebel republic of Georgia has curtailed all supplies to the rest of the Soviet Union to support its declaration of independence made last week.

San Miguel Seeks Funding For Big Expansion Plan

Reuters

MANILA — San Miguel Corp., the biggest manufacturer in the Philippines, will present a multi-million dollar expansion program and fund-raising plan for 1991 to stockholders on Friday.

The beer and food conglomerate said over the weekend that it would seek local and foreign financing for a 5 billion-peso ($183.8 million) expansion. The financing would include a float of commercial paper, a convertible debt issue and development funding.

Chairman Andres Soriano said the expansion program would give the company a better competitive edge when the economy recovers, which he expects to begin later this year.

Chief Finance Officer Delfin Gonzales said the company planned to make available up to 42.5 million new shares, equivalent to 7.5 percent of its issued shares, to back the convertible debt issue.

GERMANY: *A Credit Card Rush*

(Continued from first finance page)

cent, and bank cards and charge cards a paltry 5 percent.

Like most Germans, Klaus Bous, 28, a technical draftsman in Mayen, near Bonn, is not about to indulge in a spending binge.

He got his first credit card, a Eurocard, at a local savings bank in February. "I wanted it for the financial security," he said, recalling his embarrassment when his car broke down last fall and he lacked cash to pay for towing and repairs.

Deutsche Bank has already issued 240,000 cards from its 1,600 offices in Germany and abroad.

A recent study by Ordina, a German consulting concern, foresaw a total of 8.7 million German credit cards by 1994, with $36 billion in charges and pretax earnings of $1.49 billion for the issuers.

Germany's credit card issuers earned $630 million from charges of $12 billion in 1989, with about 46 percent of the transactions outside Germany.

Other banks see vast promise in the German market. Dresdner Bank AG, the second-largest bank in Germany, announced an agreement in late January to sponsor a card with Allianz AG Holding, the nation's largest insurance company, and Bayerische Hypotheken und- Wechsel-Bank AG of Munich. Commerzbank AG, the third-largest commercial bank, also issues Eurocards.

Some foreign banks are also eager to shower the Germans with plastic. The German credit card market is "almost totally undeveloped," said Gerald Hawkins, general manager for card services at Lloyds Bank PLC in London.

Other major credit card companies say the new popularity of Eurocards among German banks will help them as well.

"This opens up the credit card market in Germany, not just for Deutsche Bank and Eurocard, but for all the other players," said Jan Hendrikx, Visa International's general manager, based in London.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Fiat Asks for Suspension of Rail Sale

TURIN (AFP) — The Italian group Fiat SpA has requested suspension of the planned sale of most of its railroad activities to Alcatel-Alsthom of France, Fiat said Sunday. The sale, approved last week by the EC Commission, called for merging Fiat's Telettra telecommunications business with Alcatel Face in a new firm to be 75 percent held by the French group, and for selling 51 percent of Fiat-Ferroviaria capital to Alsthom.

Fiat's statement that it had decided on a "pause for reflection" with respect to the rail part of the deal follows apparent agreement among Fiat-Ferroviaria and two other Italian groups — Ansaldo and Breda — that are interested in building the Italian high-speed train.

Italy Looks to Privatization for Relief

ROME (Reuters) — Italy plans to sell stakes in two state-controlled banks as part of a major privatization program this year to reduce the 1,000 trillion lira ($805.64 billion) national debt, the treasury minister, Guido Carli, said in an interview with Il Sole 24 Ore financial newspaper.

Mr. Carli said the new government, which took power Saturday and is the nation's 50th government since World War II, was determined to meet a previous target of selling 5.6 trillion lira of state assets this year.

One Australia-New Zealand Currency?

WELLINGTON (AFP) — A research study commissioned by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has recommended a common currency with Australia. The study, by the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research, said New Zealand would be the weaker partner in an amalgamation and would therefore benefit from it, according to The Dominion newspaper of Wellington, which said it had obtained a copy of the study.

The institute said the New Zealand economy had consistently performed worse than the Australian economy for the past 30 years and would benefit by having currency backed by a wider and more stable range of export commodities.

French Aerospace Orders Decline

TOULOUSE, France (Reuters) — The French aerospace industry's 1990 order book for civilian and military products was down 10 percent from 1989, and revenues in the civil aviation sector dropped 18 percent, mainly because of the Gulf crisis, an industry spokesman said Saturday.

Bernard Nicolas told a news conference in Toulouse that 1990 orders for the industry as a whole, comprising some 200 companies, totaled 132 billion francs ($23.3 billion). Total revenue was 99 billion francs, of which 57 percent came from export clients and 43 percent from home markets.

The French aerospace industry, led by Aerospatiale, Avions Marcel Dassault-Bréguet and SNECMA, employs 120,000 people.

RJR: *Tobacco Division Suffers Sharply Dropping Sales*

(Continued from first finance page)

to keep as many full-price cigarette smokers as possible.

Presumably that means new advertising and marketing approaches soon for Winston and Salem to lift sales, or at least slow the decline.

More important, increasing or even maintaining sales will be hard at a time when industry price increases and government taxes have raised the price of a premium pack to the $2.75 level in some states.

Unlike Philip Morris, which has a thriving international business, Reynolds cannot look to growing overseas markets, at least for now, to help its stalled domestic market.

Analysts say it makes little money in Japan and has only a somewhat better business in Germany, two of the fastest-growing markets for American cigarettes.

Company officials and industry analysts often cite RJR Nabisco's operating profit as a reason to invest in the company. Its failure to shore up its cigarette business would hurt RJR Nabisco's ability to continue to pay off the $18 billion in remaining debt, some analysts say.

The company will have raised its public stake to about 25 percent from 17 percent, assuming successful completion of the current stock sale that was expanded Friday to 100 million shares from 75 million because of strong demand.

RJR Nabisco is famed for being the target of history's largest leveraged buyout. When Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts, the organizer of the buyout, took the company private in 1988, debt was a dizzying $29 billion. Now it is a huge but more manageable $18 billion. The company's 1990 losses dropped to about $400 million last year, just a third of the $1.2 billion loss the year before.

Along with big asset sales and the conversion of debt to equity, cigarettes provided much of the needed cash to finance the debt.

Reynolds's market share of 29.6 percent compares with 42.2 percent for Philip Morris. Reynolds's Winstons, with 8.8 percent, and Salems, 6.1 percent, are also-rans to industry-leading Marlboros, with 26 percent.

Officials of the company cannot comment because it is in the government-mandated "quiet period" when RJR Nabisco stock is being sold to the public.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

RMC Group

Year	1990	1989
Revenue	2,590.	2,570.
Pretax Net	214.20	248.00
Per Share	0.562	0.685

Canada

Alcan Aluminium

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,970.	2,200.
Profit	(a)11.00	172.00
Per Share	—	0.74

a: loss.

France

CIC

Year	1990	1989
Profit	811.00	1,030.

Full name of company is Compagnie Financière de Crédit Industriel et Commercial et de l'Union Européenne.

Switzerland

Sulzer

Year	1990	1989
Revenue	6,230.	6,060.
Profit	155.00	121.00

United States

CBS

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	761.80	851.30
Net Inc.	23.30	85.30
Per Share	1.21	3.31

1991 net includes gain of $12.5 million.

Corning

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	702.30	624.40
Net Inc.	48.40	47.10
Per Share	0.52	0.49

Nets include tax benefits of $1.2 million vs. $400,000.

CPC Int'l

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,528.	1,350.
Net Inc.	83.40	78.90
Per Share	1.07	1.01

Dow Jones

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	416.60	427.10
Net Inc.	18.00	24.90
Per Share	0.18	0.25

E-Systems

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	476.20	457.80
Net Inc.	24.90	21.90
Per Share	0.77	0.70

Fannie Mae

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	320.00	276.60
Per Share	1.19	1.06

Full name is Federal National Mortgage Association. Nets include gains of $3.3 million vs. $900,000 and loan loss provisions of $80 million vs $75 million.

Goldome FSB

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	6.10	25.40
Per Share	0.19	0.88

Full name of company is Federal National Mortgage Association. Nets include gains of $5.9 million vs. $15.9 million and loan loss provisions of $5 million vs. $6.2 million.

Goodrich (B.F.)

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	577.70	589.80
Net Inc.	(a)2.9	16.20
Per Share	—	0.56

a: loss.

Intel

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,150.	894.50
Net Inc.	197.40	143.80
Per Share	0.95	0.73

Interco

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	345.00	388.30
Net Loss	66.30	26.30

Int'l Paper (preceding Year)

Year	1990	1989
Revenue	1,440.	1,460.
Net Inc.	(a)176.3	32.30

a: loss. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Int'l Paper

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	3,100.	3,200.
Net Inc.	132.00	180.00
Per Share	1.20	1.65

Marriott

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,830.	1,680.
Net Inc.	10.00	28.00
Per Share	0.10	0.27

Morgan (J.P.)

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Oper. Net	273.00	169.00
Oper. Share	1.40	0.86

Motorola

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,740.	2,530.
Net Inc.	116.00	127.00
Per Share	0.88	0.98

NBD Bancorp

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	65.90	66.60
Per Share	0.90	0.91

Raytheon

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,250.	2,220.
Net Inc.	133.70	130.90
Per Share	2.04	2.00

Sallie Mae

1st Quar.	1991	1990
Net Inc.	82.10	71.80
Per Share	0.83	0.69

Full name of company is Student Loan Marketing Association.

Tribune

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	525.30	668.00
Net Inc.	(a)191.4	67.60
Per Share	—	0.90
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	2,350.	2,450.
Net Inc.	(a)63.50	242.40
Per Share	—	3.17

a: loss.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 12.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Vestor	2447	7½	6¾	7½	+ ¾
Vicor	2778	25¼	22¾	24¾	— ⅞
Vicorp	2817	28	25⅝	27¾	+1¼
VictBn	38	8	7½	8	+ ½
VictCr	40	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
VidDsp	21	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ½
Videcrt	6062	7¾	6¾	7⅝	+ ¾
Vidmrk	317	4¾	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
Via deFr	709	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
ViewBc	58	3¾	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
Viking	1514	17⅝	16½	16¾	
ViilFin	4419	12½	10½	12	+1⅛
Viratek	667	6	5¼	5¾	— ⅜
VaBch .16	6.4	241	2¾	2⅝	+ ⅛
VitalSgn	2563	20¾	19	20¼	+ ⅜
Vitaink	9527	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
Vivigen	1168	20	18	18½	—1
Voltinf	14	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Volvo 2.14e 4.0	240	54⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
W					
WD 40 1.72a 6.1	1424	29	24¾	28	+3⅛
WLR Fd .32 1.8	1885	17¾	17	17¾	
WPP Gp 1.11e 13.9	14380	8½	6¾	8	+1
WSMP	33	4¾	4	4½	+ ½
vlWTD	598	1	¾	⅞	
WalnBk	831	5½	4½	5¼	+ ¼
Walbro .101	659	11½	10¾	10¾	
Walshr .20 1.7	472	12½	11¼	12	+ ¾
WallCo .48 6.6	138	8	6¾	7¼	— ¼
WrhseC	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Warntc s	5580	3	2	2⅝	+ ⅝
Warren	86	2¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
WshBcp	113	4½	4⅛	4¼	
WashEn 1.40 6.6	2956	21¾	20¼	21¼	+ ½
WFSL 1.04 3.1	1668	34	31	33¾	+1½
WshFGr .30 2.4	1080	12¼	11	12¼	+ ¾
WshFDC	41	1⅛	1	1	
WMSB .48 2.3	7984	21¼	19⅜	21	+ ⅜
WMSB pf 3.75 8.5	355	44¾	43¼	44⅛	+ ⅜
WshSci .20 3.1	355	6½	6	6½	+ ⅜
WattdW .12e 2.3	143	5½	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
Watrtse .15e 1.9	30	7¾	7	7¾	
Watrln .12e 3.8	56	3¼	3⅛	3½	
Wattslnd .24 .5	1557	49½	44	47	—1½
WausP s .60 1.4	554	45	41¾	44	+1½
Waver .40 2.1	73	20	19½	19½	— ½
Wavetk	76	2½	2¼	2⅜	
WbstFn .57 6.7	681	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Wegenr	271	1¾	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
WelgTr .40 2.9	53	14	13	13¾	+1½
Weltek	12293	15⅜	12¾	15⅜	+2¼
Werner .12 .5	1315	24	21½	24	+1¾
Wesbnc 1.30 4.6	180	28½	27	28½	+1
WstCst	12	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
WlMass .28 5.9	107	5⅛	4½	4¾	
WNewln .16 3.6	704	5	4½	4½	— ½
WstOne .96 2.8	2423	34¼	30¾	34¼	+3⅜
Wstcot	2304	5½	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
WstCap	560	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
WnFncl	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
WFdPR .80a 6.2	10	13	13	13	+ ½
WMicTc	231	3½	2¾	3½	+ ½
WsmPb	4634	12¼	11⅜	12¼	
Wstmrk	4856	39¼	34¾	38½	+1⅜
WmorC .32a 1.7	1354	18½	17½	18½	+ ¾
Weston	409	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
WstpBc	5	4½	4½	4½	
WstwOn	5161	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
WetSeal	1679	15¼	14⅜	15	
Wetira .64 2.2	2391	30	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
WetrPr .70a 5.1	35	14½	13⅝	13⅝	
Wercos .60 2.0	4	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Wharf	107	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Wicat	12182	4¼	3⅛	3⅞	
Wiland	202	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	+ ½
WllyJ A 1.10 3.0	584	36½	34	36½	+ 2
Willamt 1.60 3.4	7505	52¼	45¾	46¾	—5½
WillW .68 4.9	6	14	14	14	
Willmi	85	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
WmSon s	1188	27¾	26¼	27	— ¼
WlmTr 1.44 3.0	1994	48½	45½	47¾	+ ⅝
WlserO .40a 2.6	1329	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	— ⅜
WolfFn	114	3⅜	2⅝	3	— ⅛
Wolohn .28b 1.6	700	17½	15¾	17½	+1⅛
WlvExp	3519	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
WlvEx pf 2.25 62.1	1383	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
Wolv wt	122	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Woodhd .68 4.4	208	16	15½	15½	— ¼
Wordst	16726	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ½
WorkBc .15e 1.2	42	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
WrkCap .17e 1.4	13	12¾	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
Wkmen	15	1¼	½	1½	+ ¼
Worthg .60 2.4	2948	25	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
Wyman .40 5.2	4140	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
X					
XL Dta	1396	6½	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
XOMA	22329	27	24¾	26	— ⅛
XeRite .12 .9	1746	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
Xicor	7770	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅝
Xillnx	11180	23¾	21¼	23¾	+1
Xplor .15e 2.0	845	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
Xylogic	386	6	5¼	5¾	+ ½
Y					
YelowF .94 3.0	4818	31¾	29½	31⅝	+1½
YesClth	567	5½	4½	5	+1
YorkFn .68b 5.8	184	12¾	11⅝	11¾	—1
YorkRs	11882	21½	18	18½	—2¼
Z					
Z Sevn .13e .8	49	16	15¼	15¾	+ ½
Zeos	5808	44¾	36¾	42½	+4⅝
Zeus	13	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
Ziegler .52a 3.4	1	15½	15½	15½	
Zilog	3869	16	13⅝	15½	+1⅝
ZionBc 1.44 3.7	331	40¼	38	39¼	+1¼
Zitel	4528	8⅝	7¼	8⅛	+1
Zycad	11589	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	April 10	April 3
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.90	8.96
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.50	8.44
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.06	8.05
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	11.67	11.67
French francs, less than 5 yrs	9.48	9.64
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.18	12.39
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	9.85	9.92
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.18	9.16
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.08	9.15
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	10.25	10.38
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	12.46	12.52
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	12.58	12.51
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.02	6.98
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.31	7.22

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

April 11

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	357.60	1,378.00	1,808.60	1,084.60
Convert.	—	130.00	—	—
FRNs	—	35.60	141.00	—
ECP	3,375.00	2,551.80	8,860.00	3,399.30
Total	3,726.60	4,096.30	10,809.60	4,483.20

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nons	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nons
Straights	6,383.50	12,988.80	12,328.10	14,338.60
Convert.	108.20	875.50	561.00	950.40
FRNs	3,967.40	871.30	4,986.10	2,387.80
ECP	5,429.80	3,818.70	3,858.90	3,303.00
Total	15,888.90	17,674.10	20,854.10	20,979.00

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

April 12

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 15/16	6 1/16	6¼
Deutsche mark	8 15/16	9⅛	9 5/16
Pound sterling	12 3/16	12⅛	11⅞
French franc	9 3/16	9¼	9 5/16
ECU	9 5/16	9⅜	9⅜
Yen	8¼	8	9⅞

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

April 12

Maturity	Close Bid	Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.03.93	100 16/32	100 18/32	6.85	6.92
15.02.94	99 12/32	99 14/32	7.12	7.20
31.12.94	100 31/32	101 1/32	7.32	7.41
31.03.96	100 16/32	100 18/32	7.63	7.72
15.01.98	100 4/32	100 6/32	7.85	7.95
15.02.01	98 15/32	98 17/32	7.98	8.07
15.02.06	110 1/32	110 5/32	8.15	8.27
15.08.20	96 28/32	96 30/32	8.15	8.26

Source: Salomon Inc.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 12.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	343448	12⅛	11	12	
Soatchi	138697	1⅞	1	1⅛	— ⅛
AmExp	117317	28½	27	27⅞	—1
AMD	107903	13⅝	11¼	13⅝	+2¼
PepsiC s	105655	33⅜	32	33⅛	— ⅝
IBM	100173	113½	108⅛	108½	—4⅝
PhilMr	93126	69⅝	67⅛	68¼	+ ½
Waste	84951	37⅝	36⅛	36⅝	—2⅛
LaidlwB	82313	14	12⅛	12½	— ⅝
Pet	77018	17½	15⅞	17	+1¼
USX	75283	33⅜	31⅜	33⅜	+1⅞
Safewy n	72486	21⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅜
Upjohn	71519	49¼	45⅛	46	—1⅝
GTE s	69202	33⅛	31⅝	32¼	+ ¼
USFG	68991	12½	9⅞	11⅞	+2⅛
Glaxo	68939	40¼	38⅛	39⅛	— ⅝
Boeing s	66588	49½	46½	46⅞	—2
TevRU s	64019	28⅞	26¼	28⅝	+1⅜
Citicorp	61933	16⅜	15⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
WalMt s	56757	43⅞	40⅝	43⅝	+3
GenEl	56457	73½	70⅝	73	+2⅛
BlockE s	54589	12⅛	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅜
Motorla	51468	63⅝	58	63⅛	+5½
FedNM	51449	49⅝	46⅜	49⅛	+2⅝
FundAm	51293	64	62⅛	64	+1⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FruitL	43675	15⅞	14⅛	15¾	+1⅝
Amdhl	27437	17⅛	15⅞	16⅞	+ ⅞
EchoBy	17336	9⅜	9	9	+ ⅜
MetMB s	12865	14⅛	12	13⅝	+ ¼
ENSCO	11325	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
SciPhb n	10867	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅜
Gundle	10623	16	14⅞	16	+ ⅞
SptSup n	10430	11¼	10⅛	10⅞	
Hasbro	9774	26⅞	23⅜	26½	+2
Diasonc	9473	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
Wthfrd	9290	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ½
EpitopeN	9117	20⅛	17⅝	19	—2⅛
NProint	9007	5⅛	3⅞	4⅝	— ⅜
DowC rt	8982	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ½
Forstl s	8580	39½	37½	38⅛	— ⅝
WangB	8448	4¾	4	4	
WstEng n	8353	15⅛	12	13½	+ ¾
Hllbry	7780	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ½
A-afl2 sc	7390	7⅞	6½	7⅞	+ ⅝
Ivax s	7289	23½	19	19⅞	—3½
A-gle sc s	6554	12	11	11⅛	— ⅛
ICH	6382	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ⅛
A-ee sc	6291	11	10	10⅝	+ ½
BAT In	6250	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Lionel	6081	2⅜	2	2¼	— ¼

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	871,650,000
Week ago	932,795,000
Year ago	574,540,000
Two years ago	747,390,000
Jan 1 to date	13,487,475,000
1990 to date	11,259,490,000
1989 to date	11,794,140,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	66,570,000
Week ago	70,910,000
Year ago	50,410,000
Jan 1 to date	999,490,000
1990 to date	1,048,230,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1190	1210
Declined	747	755
Unchanged	304	269
Total Issues	2241	2234
New Highs	273	363
New Lows	14	11

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	427	442
Declined	407	372
Unchanged	165	168
Total Issues	999	982
New Highs	92	107
New Lows	15	16

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 12.

Option & price	Calls Apr	Calls May	Puts Apr	Puts May
[illegible]				

Total Volume: 504,179
Open Interest: 5,414,812 r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 12.

Option & price	Calls Apr	Calls May	Puts Apr	Puts May
[illegible]				

Total Volume: 137,876
Open Interest: 1,743,907 r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

MONDAY SPORTS

Bruins, Canadiens and Capitals Advance to Division Finals

The Associated Press

The season ended for the New York Rangers, Hartford Whalers and Buffalo Sabres with losses in the National Hockey League playoffs. But the Pittsburgh Penguins hung on with a clutch victory in New Jersey.

The Rangers, Whalers and Sabres all lost decisive Game 6 contests in their best-of-seven semifinals. But the Penguins came back Saturday night with a 4-3 victory over the Devils to tie their Patrick Division series at three games each.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

The Penguins, who won the Patrick Division's regular-season championship, now can win the series Monday night at home, where they were 4-0 over the Devils in the regular season.

But another season of frustration for the New York Rangers ended with them being beaten by Washington in the other Patrick semifinal. It was the 51st consecutive year that the Rangers lost their chance to win the Stanley Cup.

The division champion Boston Bruins and Montreal Canadiens advanced as expected in the Adams. The division finals will start Wednesday night in Boston.

PATRICK DIVISION

Penguins 4, Devils 3: Kevin Stevens scored twice and referee Bill McCreary nullified what appeared to be a game-tying goal as Pittsburgh forced a seventh game.

The Devils had hoped to avoid the trip to Pittsburgh and might have if McCreary had not disallowed a goal by Laurie Boschman with 1:32 left in the second period. That would have tied the score at 4.

McCreary ruled that Boschman directed the puck past Frank Pietrangelo with his skate. The replay showed he deflected the pass by Claude Lemieux with his stick and then it went off his skate.

Pietrangelo, subbing for the injured Tom Barrasso and playing in his first playoff, made the lead stand up thereafter, making 28 saves.

Capitals 4, Rangers 2: The Capitals quickly finished New York goaltender Mike Richter by scoring on three of their first four shots.

The Capitals won the final three games of the series to eliminate the Rangers for a second straight year.

Richter had compiled a 2.19 goals-against average over the first five games of the series, but goals by Dimitri Khristich of the Soviet Union and former Rangers Kelly Miller and Mike Ridley in the opening 7:06 put him on the bench in favor of John Vanbiesbrouck, who stopped 21 of the Capitals' final 22 shots.

ADAMS DIVISION

Bruins 3, Whalers 1: Boston scored on its first two shots and Andy Moog was outstanding in goal as the Bruins eliminated the Whalers for the second straight year.

Nevin Markwart and Bob Sweeney scored as the Bruins took a 2-0 lead 8:50 into the game. Moog made 31 saves in the game.

Canadiens 5, Sabres 1: Shayne Corson scored shorthanded and on a power play within 80 seconds during the second period for Montreal.

Buffalo hasn't advanced past the first round of the Stanley Cup playoffs in six tries since 1983.

The game turned midway through the second period when the Sabres failed to score during a five-on-three advantage.

NORRIS DIVISION

North Stars 6, Blackhawks 0: Brian Bellows assisted on Minnesota's first four goals Friday night as the North Stars pushed the NHL's top team during the regular season to the brink of playoff elimination.

The Blackhawks trail the North Stars, 3-2, in the series.

The North Stars broke a team record with five playoff power-play goals. Their previous high was four against Chicago in 1982 and Edmonton in 1984.

Blues 6, Red Wings 1: Adam Oates scored the first hat trick of his NHL career and added two assists as St. Louis avoided elimination in a fight-filled game.

A total of 313 penalty minutes were called — an NHL playoff record for both teams. The old record was the combined 267 in a 1981 series between the New York Rangers and Los Angeles Kings.

SMYTHE DIVISION

Flames 5, Oilers 3: Carey Wilson scored twice for Calgary.

Edmonton leads the series, 3-2, and only seven teams in NHL history have recovered from a 3-1 deficit to win a series.

Kings 7, Canucks 4: Luc Robitaille scored two power-play goals as the Los Angeles offense picked up where it left off in Game 4.

The Kings, who shelled the Canucks in a 6-1 victory Wednesday, scored three straight goals in the second period.

SIDELINES

Edberg Beats Lendl in Tokyo Final

TOKYO (AP) — Stefan Edberg, applying pressure from the baseline Sunday as well as from his favorite spot at the net, overwhelmed Ivan Lendl, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0, to win the Japan Open Tennis Championships.

"I think it was my best match so far this year and one of the best in my career," said Edberg. "I made returns very well, some of them deep ones, and I kept pressure on him on every service game."

Lendl committed 42 unforced errors to Edberg's 22. Edberg replaced Lendl as the world's No. 1 player last Aug. 13.

● Defending champion Steffi Graf gained Sunday's final of the Bausch and Lomb tournament in Amelia Island, Florida, by beating Patty Fendick, 6-0, 6-1. Gabriela Sabatini prevailed over Arantxa Sánchez Vicario in the error-laden final set for a 6-2, 2-6, 6-4 victory and moved into third place in the world rankings. That dropped Martina Navratilova out of the top three for the first time since 1977. *(NYT)*

Madiot Wins Paris-Roubaix Cycling

ROUBAIX, France (AP) — Marc Madiot of France won the Paris-Roubaix cycling classic Sunday for the second time, breaking away from the leading group at the same spot he did when he won in 1985.

Madiot raced away from a group of six with about 16 kilometers (10 miles) left in the 266.5-kilometer race. He won by about a minute over another Frenchman, Jean-Claude Colotti. Carlo Bomans of Belgium was third, with Steve Bauer of Canada fourth.

Fly So Free Is Beaten In Derby Prep Race

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (NYT) — The rough road to next month's Kentucky Derby claimed its biggest casualty Saturday when Fly So Free, first choice all winter and spring, was run down in the homestretch and beaten by three lengths by Strike the Gold in the Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland Race Course.

It was a return match between the two colts who dominated the Florida Derby one month ago, when Fly So Free survived a late challenge to win by one length.

● Green Alligator won the California Derby in dramatic fashion, overtaking Slew the Surgeon in the stretch to prevail by a head in the final West Coast prep for the Kentucky Derby. Split Run, the favorite, finished next-to-to last. *(AP)*

Trail Blazers Dethrone Lakers on Drexler Shot

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — For the first time in a decade, the Los Angeles Lakers are not the NBA Pacific Division champions.

The Portland Trail Blazers ended the Lakers' nine-year reign Saturday, clinching the division title with a 118-113 victory provided by Clyde Drexler's 20-foot shot with 15 seconds to play. He scored 31 points.

● Brian Williams, Arizona's 6-foot, 11-inch (2.1-meter) junior center, confirmed he is making himself eligible for the NBA draft. *(AP)*

For the Record

George Kingston, who spent the last two years building up Norway's hockey program, has been hired as coach of the NHL's expansion San Jose Sharks. *(AP)*

AS Roma, the heavily indebted Italian first division soccer club, has been taken over by Giuseppe Ciarrapico, owner of the Fiuggi mineral water concern. (Reuters)

Jörg Berger has been fired as coach of the Eintracht Frankfurt soccer team and replaced by former player Dragoslav Stepanovic. *(Reuters)*

The United States won the inaugural World Women's Rugby Cup on Sunday in Cardiff, beating England, 19-6. *(AFP)*

Viktor Hendrikson, 52, executive director of the Soviet Union's first challenge for the America's Cup, was killed Friday in a helicopter crash during a skiing trip in the Soviet Union. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Playoffs

DIVISION SEMIFINALS
(Best-of-Seven)
Friday's Results

NORRIS DIVISION
(Minnesota leads series, 3-2)

Minnesota 1 4 1—6
Chicago 0 0 0—0

First period—1, Minnesota, Propp 2 (Bellows, Glynn), 17:59 (pp). Second period—2, Minnesota, Tinordi 3 (Bellows, Propp), :32 (pp). 3, Minnesota, Gagner 3 (Bellows, Modano), 6:36 (pp). 4, Minnesota, Smith 2 (Bellows, Chambers), 7:16 (pp). 5, Minnesota, Broten 4 (Chambers), 14:30. Third period—6, Minnesota, Propp 3, 16:06 (pp).

Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Belfour, Hasek) 14-16-13—43. Chicago (on Casey) 7-4-14—25.

(Detroit leads series, 3-2)

Detroit 1 0 0—1
St. Louis 3 2 1—6

First period—1, Detroit, Dollas 1 (Fedorov, Burr), 2:12. 2, St. Louis, Oates 2, 3:45. 3, St. Louis, Hull 6, 4:58. 4, St. Louis, Oates 3 (Hull, Brind'Amour), 9:29. Second period—5, St. Louis, P. Cavallini 1 (Brown), :40. 6, St. Louis, Oates 4 (G. Cavallini, Hull), 10:33. Third period—7, St. Louis, Hull 7 (Oates, G. Cavallini), 8:08.

Shots on goal: Detroit (on Riendeau) 5-5-8—18. St. Louis (on Cheveldae, Bester) 16-14-12—42.

SMYTHE DIVISION
(Edmonton leads series, 3-2)

Edmonton 2 1 0—3
Calgary 2 2 1—5

First period—1, Calgary, MacInnis 2 (Otto, Suter), 3:28 (pp). 2, Calgary, Wilson 1 (Suter), 7:56 (pp). 3, Edmonton, Anderson 2 (Simpson, Lamb), 15:54 (pp). 4, Edmonton, Graves 2 (Huddy), 18:13. Second period—5, Calgary, Wilson 2 (Fleury), 7:37. 6, Calgary, Nattress 1 (Stern), 8:48. 7, Edmonton, Messier 2 (Simpson), 14:07. Third period—8, Calgary, Nieuwendyk 3 (Macoun, Otto), 19:59 (en).

Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Vernon) 7-7-9—23. Calgary (on Fuhr) 11-15-12—38.

(Los Angeles leads series, 3-2)

Vancouver 2 2 0—4
Los Angeles 3 3 1—7

First period—1, Vancouver, Lumme 1 (Linden, Mazur), 4:50 (sh). 2, Los Angeles, Robitaille 3 (Blake, Robinson), 8:52 (pp). 3, Vancouver, Ronning 6 (Linden, Lumme), 13:59. 4, Los Angeles, Robitaille 4 (Gretzky, Duchesne), 16:49 (pp). 5, Los Angeles, Donnelly 3 (Robinson, Buskas), 19:01. Second period—6, Vancouver, Lumme 2 (Courtnall, Ronning), 1:37 (pp). 7, Vancouver, Diduck 1 (Lidster, Linden), 5:57 (pp). 8, Los Angeles, Duchesne 2 (Taylor, Elik), 6:25. 9, Los Angeles, Jones 1 (Buskas, Gretzky), 13:27. 10, Los Angeles, Sandstrom 2 (Granato, Gretzky), 16:14 (pp). Third period—11, Los Angeles, Kudelski 2 (Kasper, Gretzky), 19:17 (en).

Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Hrudey) 7-14-12—33. Los Angeles (on Gamble) 14-15-10—39.

Saturday's Results

ADAMS DIVISION
(Boston wins series, 4-2)

Boston 2 1 0—3
Hartford 0 0 1—1

First period—1, Boston, Markwart 1 (Nilan, Poulin), 3:17. 2, Boston, B. Sweeney 2 (Hodge, Ruzicka), 8:50. Second period—3, Boston, Christian 4 (Ruzicka, Galley), 2:44. Third period—4, Hartford, Hunter 5 (Evason), 13:01.

Shots on goal: Boston (on Sidorkiewicz) 6-7-3—16. Hartford (on Moog) 15-5-12—32.

(Montreal wins series, 4-2)

Montreal 0 3 2—5
Buffalo 0 1 0—1

First period—None. Second period—1, Montreal, Gilchrist 5 (Savard, Cole), 3:06. 2, Buffalo, Snuggerud 1 (Ruuttu), 12:58 (sh). 3, Montreal, Corson 3, 14:15 (sh). 4, Montreal, Corson 4 (Cassels, Schneider), 15:35 (pp). Third period—5, Montreal, Savard 2 (Gilchrist), :39. 6, Montreal, Richer 5 (Skrudland), 9:19 (pp).

Shots on goal: Montreal (on Malarchuk) 8-8-13—29. Buffalo (on Roy, Racicot) 11-8-6—25.

PATRICK DIVISION
(Washington wins series, 4-2)

N.Y. Rangers 0 2 0—2
Washington 3 1 0—4

First period—1, Washington, Khristich 1 (Hunter, Druce), 2:46. 2, Washington, Miller 1 (Leach), 4:09. 3, Washington, Ridley 2 (Kypreos, May), 7:06. Second period—4, New York, King 2, 8:57. 5, Washington, Leach 1 (Johansson, Hunter), 11:58. 6, New York, Rice 2 (Amonte, Millen), 18:34 (pp). Third period—None.

Shots on goal: New York (on Beaupre) 12-7-6—25. Washington (on Richter, Vanbiesbrouck) 8-11-7—26.

(Series tied, 3-3)

Pittsburgh 3 1 0—4
New Jersey 1 2 0—3

First period—1, New Jersey, MacLean 5, 3:29. 2, Pittsburgh, Stevens 2 (Recchi), 10:49. 3, Pittsburgh, Stevens 3 (Recchi, Mullen), 13:17 (pp). 4, Pittsburgh, Jagr 2 (M. Lemieux, Francis), 19:37 (pp). Second period—5, Pittsburgh, Francis 2 (Recchi, Stevens), 6:42. 6, New Jersey, Weinrich 1 (Driver, Shanahan), 12:32 (pp). 7, New Jersey, C. Lemieux 4 (Ciger, Stastny), 13:48. Third period—None.

Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Terreri) 10-9-4—23. New Jersey (on Pietrangelo) 13-12-6—31.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Boston	55	22	.714	—
x-Philadelphia	43	34	.558	12
x-New York	37	41	.474	18½
Washington	28	49	.364	27
New Jersey	24	54	.308	31½
Miami	23	54	.299	32
Central Division				
y-Chicago	57	21	.731	—
x-Detroit	48	30	.615	9
x-Milwaukee	47	31	.603	10
x-Atlanta	42	36	.538	15
x-Indiana	38	40	.487	19
Cleveland	30	49	.380	27½
Charlotte	24	54	.308	33

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
x-San Antonio	51	26	.662	—
x-Utah	51	27	.654	½
x-Houston	50	27	.649	1
Orlando	28	49	.364	23
Dallas	26	52	.333	25½
Minnesota	25	52	.325	26
Denver	19	59	.244	32½
Pacific Division				
y-Portland	60	18	.769	—
x-L.A. Lakers	56	22	.718	4
x-Phoenix	52	25	.675	7½
x-Golden State	41	38	.519	19½
x-Seattle	40	38	.513	20
L.A. Clippers	31	47	.397	29
Sacramento	23	54	.299	36½

x-clinched playoff berth
y-clinched division title

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 23 22 24 26—95
Philadelphia 18 14 27 26—85

Grant 11-21 0-1 22, Eackles 7-16 4-4 18; Hawkins 6-17 9-10 21, Anderson 6-16 5-7 17. Rebounds: Washington 51 (Jo. Williams 12), Philadelphia 57 (Gilliam 17). Assists: Washington 35 (Walker 7), Philadelphia 19 (Green 5).

Cleveland 18 31 25 29—103
New Jersey 25 26 26 27—104

Daugherty 5-13 10-13 20, Nance 6-12 4-5 16; Coleman 10-20 6-9 26, Theus 11-22 2-2 24. Rebounds: Cleveland 50 (Daugherty 13), New Jersey 52 (Coleman 13). Assists: Cleveland 22 (Valentine 8), New Jersey 19 (Theus 8).

Minnesota 28 20 21 21 4 6—110
Charlotte 23 32 19 26 4 7—111

Campbell 13-27 8-11 34, Corbin 7-19 6-6 20; Newman 10-21 3-5 25, Bogues 7-10 2-2 16. Rebounds: Minnesota 55 (Mitchell 10), Charlotte 61 (Gminski 14). Assists: Minnesota 29 (Richardson 10), Charlotte 30 (Bogues 12).

Miami 16 32 34 27—109
Boston 30 29 28 32—119

Seikaly 11-24 0-0 22, Douglas 8-15 5-9 21; Lewis 16-24 10-12 42, Gamble 11-18 6-6 28. Rebounds: Miami 52 (Seikaly 21), Boston 56 (Parish 12). Assists: Miami 25 (Edwards 7), Boston 31 (Shaw 17).

Chicago 20 29 24 18—91
Detroit 28 22 22 23—95

Jordan 13-24 13-15 40, Cartwright 6-10 1-2 13, Grant 5-8 3-4 13, Pippen 5-14 2-3 13; Thomas 9-23 6-7 26, Laimbeer 9-13 4-4 22. Rebounds: Chicago 46 (Pippen 11), Detroit 46 (Rodman 12). Assists: Chicago 17 (Pippen 5), Detroit 23 (Thomas 16).

Indiana 33 27 29 19—108
New York 16 31 36 29—112

Miller 13-22 5-6 35, Person 8-15 2-3 18; Jackson 9-14 7-8 26, Ewing 7-16 11-15 25. Rebounds: Indiana 49 (Person 11), New York 45 (Jackson 10). Assists: Indiana 31 (M. Williams 8), New York 30 (Jackson 11).

San Antonio 30 20 22 26—99
Seattle 23 27 23 27—100

Robinson 7-18 10-12 24, Elliott 7-14 2-4 16; Pierce 6-11 7-8 21, Threatt 9-15 1-2 19. Rebounds: San Antonio 58 (Robinson 13), Seattle 42 (Kemp, Benjamin 8). Assists: San Antonio 20 (Strickland 7), Seattle 20 (Payton 7).

Dallas 16 22 29 24—91
Phoenix 24 28 19 32—103

Harper 10-22 2-3 24, Williams 10-17 3-5 23; Hornacek 12-22 4-4 28, Knight 5-19 7-15 17. Rebounds: Dallas 48 (Williams 8), Phoenix 64 (Rambis 12). Assists: Dallas 16 (Harper 5), Phoenix 26 (Knight 11).

Denver 34 40 28 28—130
L.A. Clippers 42 32 34 38—146

Adams 12-28 2-2 35, Woolridge 11-18 9-11 31; Polynice 12-13 6-7 30, Smith 7-20 13-15 27. Rebounds: Denver 63 (Lane 14), Los Angeles 68 (Polynice 14). Assists: Denver 17 (Adams 9), Los Angeles 37 (Garland 13).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Lakers 29 20 39 25—113
Portland 30 35 26 27—118

Perkins 10-15 11-12 32, Scott 10-13 2-2 25; Drexler 14-20 0-2 31, Porter 8-12 5-6 23. Rebounds: Los Angeles 41 (Perkins 10), Portland 49 (Williams 10). Assists: Los Angeles 27 (Johnson 15), Portland 28 (Porter 16).

New Jersey 25 27 18 28—98
Cleveland 20 31 29 22—102

Coleman 8-20 7-8 23, Theus 9-17 3-4 21; Daugherty 9-12 6-9 24, Ehlo 6-12 3-4 16. Rebounds: New Jersey 60 (Haley 13), Cleveland 50 (Nance 10). Assists: New Jersey 24 (George 9), Cleveland 31 (Ferry 6).

Milwaukee 28 21 26 24—99
Atlanta 18 22 27 29—97

Brickowski 8-13 7-8 23, Roberts 7-15 5-6 19; Webb 7-16 9-10 23, Malone 6-10 4-4 16. Rebounds: Milwaukee 49 (Schayes 9), Atlanta 48 (Malone 11). Assists: Milwaukee 27 (Humphries 8), Atlanta 19 (Webb 6).

Denver 30 28 25 27—110
Utah 36 25 31 29—121

Woolridge 9-14 2-4 20, Adams 4-18 10-10 18; K. Malone 13-22 15-16 41, J. Malone 14-22 5-6 33. Rebounds: Denver 63 (Anderson 12), Utah 55 (K. Malone 11). Assists: Denver 19 (Adams 5), Utah 34 (Stockton 17).

Orlando 25 20 22 29—96
Seattle 22 24 32 27—105

Scott 10-18 4-4 24, Smith 7-13 4-5 18; Kemp 9-14 3-6 21, Johnson 8-12 0-0 18, Pierce 6-12 6-6 18. Rebounds: Orlando 45 (Kite 13), Seattle 47 (Kemp 7). Assists: Orlando 16 (Skiles 6), Seattle 26 (Payton, Threatt 6).

Dallas 18 26 39 31—114
Golden State 26 40 30 36—132

Harper 9-15 1-1 20, Williams 5-9 6-6 16; Marciulionis 9-12 1-2 19, Richmond 8-11 1-2 17. Rebounds: Dallas 46 (White 10), Golden State 59 (Tolbert 10). Assists: Dallas 22 (Upshaw 9), Golden State 38 (Hardaway 12).

Houston 25 25 29 16—95
Sacramento 22 23 26 23—94

Johnson 11-18 4-6 26, K. Smith 9-14 4-4 22; Carr 12-25 10-10 34, Simmons 6-13 5-6 17. Rebounds: Houston 49 (Olajuwon 10), Sacramento 50 (Simmons 12). Assists: Houston 23 (K. Smith 8), Sacramento 23 (Les 8).

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	4	2	.667	—
Milwaukee	3	2	.600	½
Baltimore	2	2	.500	1
Boston	2	3	.400	1½
Cleveland	2	3	.400	1½
Detroit	2	3	.400	1½
New York	2	3	.400	1½
West Division				
Chicago	4	0	1.000	—
Oakland	4	1	.800	½
California	4	1	.800	½
Kansas City	3	2	.600	1½
Minnesota	2	3	.400	2½
Texas	0	4	.000	4
Seattle	0	5	.000	4½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	4	2	.667	—
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	½
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600	½
Chicago	2	3	.400	1½
St. Louis	2	3	.400	1½
Montreal	2	4	.333	2
West Division				
San Diego	4	1	.800	—
Cincinnati	2	2	.500	1½
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	1½
Houston	2	3	.400	2
San Francisco	2	3	.400	2
Atlanta	1	2	.333	2

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 001 000 012—4 7 2
Detroit 000 010 000—1 5 2

Fernandez, Thigpen (8) and Fisk, Karkovice (8); Searcy, Henneman (8), Gleaton (8) and Tettleton. W—Fernandez, 1-0. L—Searcy, 0-1. Sv—Thigpen (2).

Milwaukee 000 031 000 00—4 7 1
Toronto 002 010 001 01—5 12 1
(11 innings)

Navarro, Mk.Lee (7), Nunez (8), Plesac (10) and Dempsey, Surhoff (10); Boucher, Acker (6), Timlin (9) and Myers, Borders (10). W—Timlin, 2-0. L—Plesac, 0-1. HRs—Milwaukee, Bichette (1), Dempsey (1). Toronto, Whiten (1).

Seattle 100 000 000—1 7 1
Oakland 104 100 00x—6 13 1

Bankhead, Swan (4), G. Harris (7), Burba (8) and Valle; Moore, Allison (6), Chitren (6), Klink (7), Burns (8) and Steinbach. W—Moore (1-0). L—Bankhead (0-1). HRs—Oakland, D. Henderson (2).

Baltimore 101 010 000—3 5 0
Texas 000 000 000—0 4 0

D. Johnson, Kilgus (7), Williamson (7), Olson (9) and Hoiles; B. Witt, Jeffcoat (8), Gossage (8) and Petralli, Stanley (7). W—D. Johnson, 1-0. L—B. Witt, 0-1. Sv—Olson (1).

New York 030 100 010—5 9 0
Kansas City 034 100 10x—9 15 0

Cary, Habyan (4), Guetterman (7) and Nokes; S. Davis, Crawford (7), M. Davis (9) and Macfarlane. W—S. Davis, 1-0. L—Cary, 0-1.

California 000 000 000—0 7 2
Minnesota 112 020 00x—6 10 0

J. Abbott, Bannister (6), Cl. Young (8) and Parrish; Tapani and Harper. W—Tapani, 1-0. L—J. Abbott, 0-1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 000 101 100—3 8 0
Chicago 000 000 010—1 4 0

Smiley, Palacios (9) and LaValliere; Boskie, Assenmacher (7), Slocumb (9) and Girardi. W—Smiley, 1-0. L—Boskie, 0-1. Sv—Palacios (1).

San Diego 013 000 000—4 10 0
Los Angeles 000 100 100—2 8 1

Harris, Gardner (9) and Santiago; Ojeda, Hartley (6), Gott (8) and Scioscia. W—Harris, 1-0. L—Ojeda, 0-1. Sv—Gardner (1).

St Louis 100 010 020— 4 12 2
Philadelphia 221 300 03x—11 14 2

Moyer, Olivares (3), Terry (6), Agosto (8) and Pagnozzi; Combs, Akerfelds (6), Boever (8), McDowell (9) and Daulton. W—Combs, 1-0. L—Moyer, 0-1. HRs—St. Louis, Perry (1). Philadelphia, Dykstra (1).

Montreal 000 001 200 01—4 11 0
New York 000 100 020 00—3 5 2
(11 innings)

Sampen, Ruskin (6), B. Jones (7), Burke (8), Frey (11) and Reyes, Santovenia (11); Darling, Schourek (7), Innis (8), Simons (9), Franco (11) and O'Brien, Sasser (9). W—Burke, 1-0. L—Franco, 0-1. Sv—Frey (1). HR—New York, Brooks (2).

San Francisco 000 010 010—2 7 0
Houston 002 001 00x—3 9 1

Reuschel, T. Wilson (7) and Decker; Portugal, Osuna (8), Henry (8) and Biggio. W—Portugal, 1-0. L—Reuschel, 0-1. Sv—Henry (1).

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 000 000 000—0 2 2
Boston 001 002 01x—4 9 0

Swindell, Egloff (7) and Alomar; Clemens and Pena. W—Clemens, 2-0. L—Swindell, 0-2.

Chicago 001 000 003—4 7 0
Detroit 100 000 000—1 4 0

McDowell and Karkovice; Tanana, Gibson (9) and Tettleton. W—McDowell, 2-0. L—Tanana, 0-1. HR—Detroit, Phillips (1).

Milwaukee 040 000 120—7 10 0
Toronto 010 000 002—3 7 1

Brown, Crim (7) and Surhoff; Stieb, Wills (7), Leiter (9) and Borders. W—Brown, 1-0. L—Stieb, 0-2. Sv—Crim (1). HRs—Milwaukee, Spiers (3). Toronto, Olerud (1).

New York 001 000 008—9 12 0
Kansas City 020 024 000—8 14 0

Leary, Cadaret (6), Farr (7) and Nokes, Geren (8); Saberhagen, Schatzeder (5), Aquino (5), Gordon (7) and Mayne, Macfarlane (8). W—Leary, 1-0. L—Saberhagen, 1-1. Sv—Farr (1). HRs—New York, Nokes (1). Kansas City, Tartabull (1).

Seattle 002 000 000—2 5 0
Oakland 300 000 01x—4 7 0

DeLucia, Murphy (8), M. Jackson (8) and Bradley; Dressendorfer, C. Young (6), Eckersley (8) and Quirk. W—Dressendorfer, 1-0. L—DeLucia, 0-1. Sv—Eckersley (2). HRs—Seattle, E. Martinez (1). Oakland, Canseco (1).

California 304 014 003—15 21 1
Minnesota 200 052 000— 9 13 0

Lewis, Cl. Young (5), J.D. Robinson (6), Bailes (7), Harvey (9) and Orton; Guthrie, Casian (3), Leach (6), Bedrosian (7), Wayne (9) and Harper. W—Bailes, 1-0. L—Guthrie, 0-1. HRs—California, Winfield 3 (3), Parrish (1). Minnesota, Puckett (1), Hrbek (1).

Baltimore 320 032 010—11 12 0
Texas 003 100 000— 4 10 0

Ballard, Bautista (7), Flanagan (8) and Hoiles; Rogers, Jo. Barfield (2), Arnsberg (6), Je. Russell (9) and Stanley, Petralli (9). W—Ballard, 1-1. L—Rogers, 0-1. HRs—Baltimore, C. Ripken 2 (2), Worthington (1). Texas, Palmeiro (1), Buechele (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 000 001 010—2 10 1
Philadelphia 301 000 00x—4 7 1

Tewksbury, Carpenter (5), Perez (6), Agosto (8) and Pagnozzi; Mulholland, Williams (8) and Daulton. W—Mulholland, 1-1. L—Tewksbury, 0-1. Sv—Williams (2).

Atlanta 411 000 100—7 9 1
Cincinnati 000 030 200—5 12 1

Avery, Stanton (6), Sisk (6), Berenguer (7) and Heath, Olson (7); Armstrong, Hammond (3), Scudder (5), Carman (7), Power (9) and Oliver. W—Avery, 1-0. L—Armstrong, 0-1. Sv—Berenguer (1). HRs—Atlanta, Bream (1), Pendleton (2). Cincinnati, Larkin (2), Braggs (1).

Montreal 110 000 001—3 7 0
New York 102 002 00x—5 7 1

De. Martinez, Rojas (6), Ruskin (7) and Hassey; Gooden and O'Brien. W—Gooden, 2-0. L—De. Martinez, 1-1. HR—New York, Johnson (1).

Pittsburgh 000 000 003—3 6 0
Chicago 020 230 00x—7 11 1

Drabek, Patterson (5), Heaton (7), Landrum (8) and LaValliere; Bielecki, Lancaster (9) and Berryhill. W—Bielecki, 1-0. L—Drabek, 0-2. HR—Pittsburgh, McClendon (1).

San Francisco 302 020 900—16 19 0
Houston 000 000 200— 2 6 3

Garrelts, Gunderson (7) and Decker, Kennedy (7), Manwaring (9); M. Scott, Clancy (4), Kile (6), X. Hernandez (7), Osuna (9) and Nichols. W—Garrelts, 1-0. L—M. Scott, 0-2. Sv—Gunderson (1). HRs—San Francisco, Mitchell 2 (5).

San Diego 330 000 000—6 14 0
Los Angeles 200 000 010—3 9 1

Nolte, Rodriguez (7), Maddux (8) and Santiago; Ke. Gross, Crews (2), Hartley (6), Gott (8) and Scioscia. W—Nolte, 1-0. L—Ke. Gross, 0-1. Sv—Maddux (1).

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

NEC Nijmegen 1, FC Volendam 2
FC Twente Enschede 4, Roda JC Kerkrade 1
FC Den Haag 1, Vitesse Arnhem 1
Sparta Rotterdam 1, Feyenoord Rotterdam 1
SC Heerenveen 1, FC Utrecht 0

Standings: PSV Eindhoven 39 points; FC Groningen 37; Ajax Amsterdam 34; FC Utrecht 27; Vitesse Arnhem 26; FC Twente Enschede, FC Volendam and Roda JC Kerkrade 25; FC Den Haag and RKC Waalwijk 23; Willem II Tilburg 22; Fortuna Sittard 20; SVV Schiedam, Feyenoord Rotterdam and Sparta Rotterdam 19; NEC Nijmegen 18; SC Heerenveen 16; MVV Maastricht 15.

ENGLISH FA CUP
Semifinals

Tottenham 3, Arsenal 1
Nottingham Forest 4, West Ham 0

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Coventry 3, Derby 0
Crystal Palace 0, Aston Villa 0
Everton 2, Chelsea 2
Leeds 4, Liverpool 5
Luton 0, Wimbledon 1
Queens Park Rangers 1, Sheffield United 2
Southampton 3, Sunderland 1

Standings: Arsenal 72 points; Liverpool 67; Crystal Palace 59; Leeds 55; Manchester United and Manchester City 52; Wimbledon 51; Tottenham 45; Coventry 43; Everton, Chelsea, Queens Park Rangers and Norwich 42; Nottingham Forest, Southampton and Sheffield United 41; Aston Villa 37; Luton 34; Sunderland 29; Derby 21.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Lille 1, Auxerre 0
Marseille 6, Nancy 2
Monaco 2, St Etienne 0
Caen 1, Montpellier 0
Cannes 2, Paris St Germain 0
Metz 1, Nice 0
Lyon 1, Toulon 1
Toulouse 0, Brest 0
Nantes 0, Sochaux 0
Bordeaux 1, Rennes 0

Standings: Marseille 47 points; Monaco 44; Auxerre 41; Cannes 36; Lille 35; Montpellier and Metz 34; Lyon 33; Brest and Caen 32; Nice, Paris St Germain and Nantes 31; Bordeaux 30; Sochaux and Toulon 29; St Etienne and Toulouse 28; Nancy 27; Rennes 26.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

FC St. Pauli 2, Karlsruhe SC 0
SG Wattenscheid 2, VfB Stuttgart 2
Hertha Berlin 1, Borussia Moench. 1
Bayern Munich 1, Werder Bremen 1
Bayer Uerdingen 1, Fortuna Duesseldorf 2
Bayer Leverkusen 2, FC Kaiserslautern 2
Eintracht Frankfurt 0, Hamburg SV 6
Borussia Dortmund 1, FC Cologne 2
FC Nuremberg 3, VfL Bochum 2

Standings: FC Kaiserslautern 35 points; Werder Bremen 33; Bayern Munich 32; Hamburg SV 30; FC Cologne and Fortuna Duesseldorf 28; Eintracht Frankfurt 27; VfB Stuttgart and Bayer Leverkusen 26; Borussia Dortmund 25; VfL Bochum, Karlsruhe SC and SG Wattenscheid 23; FC St. Pauli and Borussia Moench. 22; Bayer Uerdingen and FC Nuremberg 18; Hertha Berlin 11.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bari 0, Fiorentina 0
Bologna 1, Parma 3
Cagliari 2, Lecce 0
Genoa 3, Lazio 1
Internazionale 2, Cesena 0
Juventus 1, Torino 2
Napoli 2, Atalanta 0
Pisa 0, AC Milan 1
AS Roma 0, Sampdoria 1

Standings: Sampdoria 43 points; Internazionale 41; AC Milan 40; Juventus, Genoa and Parma 33; Torino 32; Atalanta and Lazio 30; AS Roma and Napoli 29; Fiorentina 26; Bari 25; Cagliari 23; Lecce 22; Pisa 20; Cesena 18; Bologna 15.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Sevilla 1, Atletico Madrid 1
Castellon 0, Barcelona 1
Mallorca 1, Gijon 1
Zaragoza 0, Osasuna 0
Cadiz 2, Athletic de Bilbao 3
Real Sociedad 1, Tenerife 3
Logrones 1, Valladolid 2
Oviedo 1, Betis 0
Espanol 1, Burgos 0

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

CHICAGO—Activated Charlie Hough, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Waived Steve Lyons, infielder-outfielder.

MILWAUKEE—Put Candy Maldonado, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list. Called up Don August, pitcher, from Denver, American Association.

OAKLAND—Put Gene Nelson and Eric Show, pitchers, on 15-day disabled list. Recalled Reggie Harris and Joe Slusarski, pitchers, from Tacoma, Pacific Coast League.

SEATTLE—Put Bill Swift, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list. Called up Dave Burba, pitcher, from Calgary, Pacific Coast League.

TEXAS—Signed Brian Downing, outfielder, to one-year contract. Put Denny Walling, infielder, on 15-day disabled list.

National League

NL—Added Ed Rapuano and Charles Reliford to umpiring staff.

SAN DIEGO—Recalled Steve Rosenberg, pitcher, from Las Vegas, Pacific Coast League. Optioned Thomas Howard, outfielder, to Las Vegas.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

NEW JERSEY—Put Sam Bowie, center, on injured list. Activated Chris Dudley, center.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

KANSAS CITY—Signed Maurice Henry and Chris Dunn, linebackers.

L.A. RAMS—Released Mel Owens, linebacker. Signed Danny James, wide receiver, and Ron Slack, running back.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Steve Strachan, fullback, to one-year contract.

TENNIS

JAPAN OPEN
In Tokyo
Men's Singles, Semifinals

Stefan Edberg (1), Sweden, def. Michael Chang (5), U.S., 7-5, 6-2; Ivan Lendl (2), Czechoslovakia, def. Jim Courier (8), U.S., 6-4, 6-1.

Final

Edberg def. Lendl, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0.

Women's Singles, Final

Lori McNeil (7), U.S., def. Sabine Appelmans (2), Belgium, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1.

CONDE DE GODO TOURNAMENT
In Barcelona
Singles Quarterfinals

Guillermo Perez Roldan (10), Argentina, def. Andre Agassi (3), U.S., 6-0, 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (7-3).

Semifinals

Emilio Sanchez Vicario (7), Spain, def. Martin Jaite, Argentina, 7-5, 6-2; Sergi Bruguera (15), Spain, def. Perez Roldan (11), 6-4, 6-4.

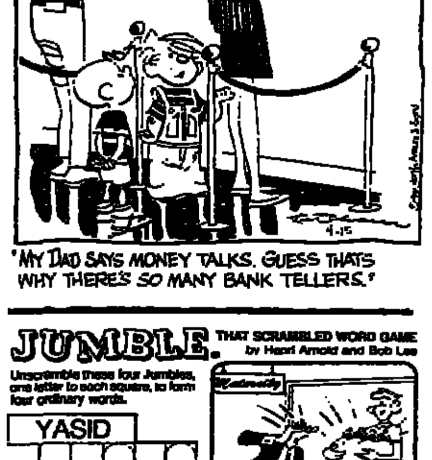
Final

Sanchez Vicario (7) def. Bruguera (15), 6-4, 7-6, 6-2.

CRICKET

FOUR DAY MATCH
West Indies vs. Australia, First Day
Saturday, in Bridgetown, Barbados
West Indies Cricket Board 11 1st innings: 314-6

DENNIS THE MENACE

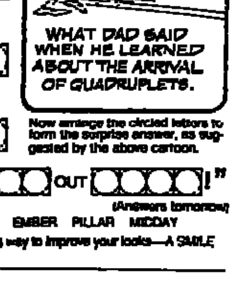


'MY DAD SAYS MONEY TALKS. GUESS THAT'S WHY THERE'S *SO* MANY BANK TELLERS.'

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YASID
HARCO
DOALUN
VORGEN



WHAT DAD SAID WHEN HE LEARNED ABOUT THE ARRIVAL OF QUADRUPLETS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "A [ ] OUT [ ]!"

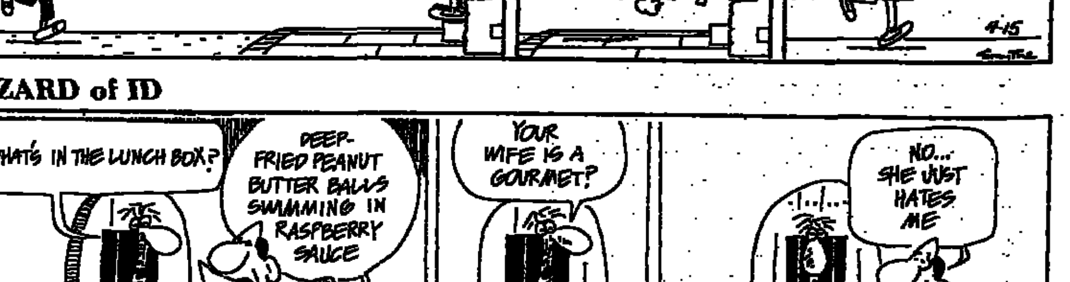
(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: CHESS EMBER PILLAR MIDDAY
Answer: Nature's way to improve your looks—A SMILE

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

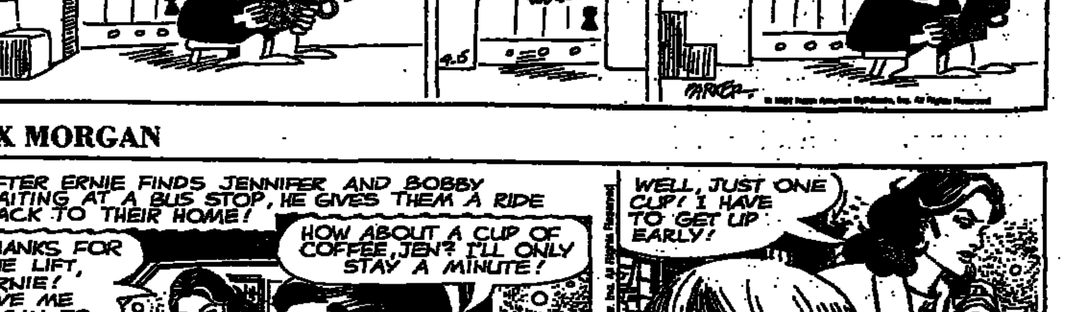
PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP



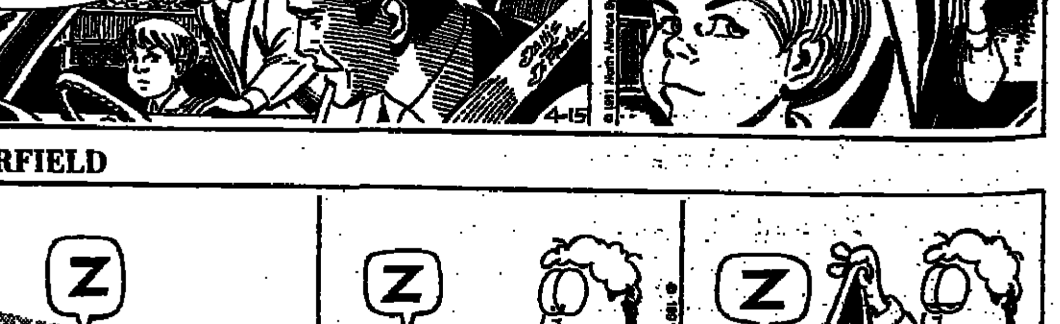
BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID

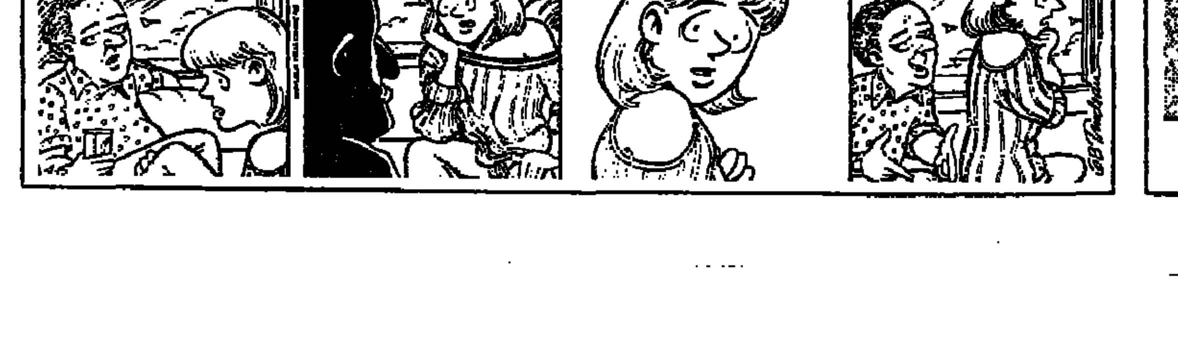


BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



GARFIELD

هدية من الأهل

4-Birdie 33 on Augusta's Back 9 Puts Woosnam Front and Center

But Watson Trails by Just a Single Stroke

By Jaime Diaz
New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — The back nine at the Augusta National, long golf's most dramatic stage, has been used by Ian Woosnam of Wales to put on a bravura performance that gave him a one-shot lead going into the final round of the Masters.

Hitting brilliant iron shots, the 5-foot, 4½-inch (1.66-meter) Woosnam outdueled playing partner Tom Watson to shoot a 4-under-par 33 on the back nine, finishing off a round of 67 on Saturday.

It gave him a 54-hole total of 11-under 205, one better than Watson and three better than José-Maria Olazábal of Spain and Lanny Wadkins of the United States.

Woosnam came up with birdies on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th holes to wrest the lead from Watson, who had taken a two-stroke advantage into the third round. Woosnan had a chance to stretch his lead, but failed to make short birdie putts on the 16th and 17th, and bogeyed the final hole when he pushed his drive into the trees and missed with a 10-foot putt.

European players have won five of the last eight Masters, and Woosnam, the No. 1 player in the *world according to the Sony World Rankings*, wants that pattern to continue.

Although he has won 26 tournaments around the world, the 33-year-old Woosnam has never won a major championship and he has never led in one after three rounds.

"As a front-runner in regular tournaments, I have an excellent record," said Woosnam, who finished second to Curtis Strange in the 1989 U.S. Open.

"As a front-runner in a major, I don't know. The only thing I want to do right now is win a major championship."

Watson has won eight, and Saturday he looked as if he could take another, as he often outdrove the powerful Woosnam and matched *the younger man's birdies on the* 13th and 14th. But Watson missed short putts on the 12th and 15th, raising the ugly specter of the putting problem that has plagued him for the last few years.

"I was a little nervous over some of the short putts today," admitted Watson, who is seeking his third Masters title.

Meanwhile, what began Saturday as a tightly bunched field started to spread out as the lightning fast greens and treacherous water hazards were made slightly more difficult by a light but steady wind.

Behind the top four were Larry Mize, a former champion who shot the low round of the day, a 6-under 66 for a 209 total.

One shot further back were former champion Raymond Floyd, who lost last year's Masters in a *playoff with Nick Faldo*; Andrew Magee, and Ian Baker-Finch of Australia. There were five players at 211, and 10 at 212.

One of those at 212 was Jack Nicklaus, at 51 seeking his seventh green jacket. Nicklaus severely hurt his chances when he missed consecutive three-foot putts on the ninth and 10th to play those holes in bogey and double bogey and struggled home with an even par 72.

"Those two killed me, obviously," Nicklaus said. "If I shoot a good round tomorrow, I've got a chance to win the golf tournament."

Also left with no more than an outside chance was defending champion Faldo, who shot a 67 in his quest to become the only man *to win three Masters in a row*. He has a 212 total.

"I went for everything today," said Faldo, who made six birdies, with a lone bogey coming on the short 12th. "It's the only way for me to go, take all the gambles possible tomorrow. I've got to shoot 64 or something."

Faldo got up and down from off the green three out of four times in the third round. In the first two days, he had failed to get up and down on shots around the green 9 out of 11 times.

At one point, the hottest golfer of the day was Olazábal. Beginning on the seventh hole, the 25-year-old Spaniard made five birdies in a row to catch Watson and Woosnam.

But Olazábal bogeyed the 12th when his tee shot went over the green and he chipped long. He lost *another stroke on the relatively* easy 500-yard (457.2-meter) par-5 15th, where he put his second shot in a bunker and eventually three-putted. He parred in for a round of 69.

"I feel uncomfortable with my tee shots," said Olazábal, who missed five fairways, some by wide margins. "I will have to improve on that. The rest of my game is pretty good."

As for Woosnam, he has become consumed with winning his first major championship since posting his first victory on the PGA Tour at last month's USF&G Classic in New Orleans.

Woosnam will again play with Watson on Sunday, where each hopes he will be spurred on by the other.

"He's younger and longer, but I'm older and wiser," Watson said. "It will be up to us to dictate what the rest of the field need to do."

Mize's low round of the day was highlighted by a shot almost as memorable as the sudden death chip-in on the 11th hole that won him the 1987 Masters.

On the par-4 14th hole, Mize had a right-to-left-breaking, 40-foot birdie putt that he played at nearly a right angle to the hole. The putt broke at least 20 feet to the left and went into the front of the cup.

Woosnam Holds Onto Lead

Ian Woosnam had a two shot lead after playing 11th holes of the final round. Tom Watson bogeyed the 11th; José-Maria Olazábal had fallen back after having tied Woosnam for the lead on the front nine.

Gary Hershorn/Reuters
Tom Watson, keeping an eye out for a possible third Masters title.

Gary Hershorn/Reuters
Ian Woosnam checked the putt that wouldn't fall for an eagle on 15, then pulled the pin and tapped in.

Third Round Scores

Ian Woosnam	72-66-67—205
Tom Watson	68-68-70—206
Jose-Maria Olazabal	68-71-69—208
Lanny Wadkins	67-71-70—208
Larry Mize	73-71-66—209
Andrew Magee	70-72-68—210
Ian Baker-Finch	71-70-69—210
Ray Floyd	71-68-71—210
Mark McCumber	67-71-73—211
Jodie Mudd	70-70-71—211
Scott Simpson	69-73-69—211
Peter Jacobsen	73-70-68—211
Ben Crenshaw	70-73-68—211
Tommy Nakajima	74-71-67—212
Paul Azinger	72-73-67—212
Nick Faldo	72-73-67—212
Don Pooley	72-71-69—212
Corey Pavin	73-70-69—212
Wayne Levi	69-73-70—212
Joey Sindelar	72-70-70—212
Jim Gallagher	67-74-71—212
Jack Nicklaus	68-72-72—212
Rocco Mediate	72-69-71—212
Fred Couples	68-73-72—213
Craig Stadler	70-72-71—213
Bernhard Langer	71-68-74—213
Morris Hatalsky	71-72-70—213
Jeff Sluman	71-71-72—214
Steve Ballesteros	75-70-67—214
Jumbo Ozaki	68-77-69—214
Joy Don Blake	74-72-68—214
Steve Pate	72-73-69—214
Mark O'Meara	74-68-72—214
Mark Brooks	69-73-74—215
Steve Elkington	72-69-74—215
Fuzzy Zoeller	70-70-75—215
Scott Hoch	72-70-73—215
David Frost	71-73-71—215
Ken Green	70-74-71—215
Mark Calcavecchia	70-68-77—215
Hale Irwin	70-70-75—215
Billy Ray Brown	74-65-77—216
Nolan Henke	73-71-72—216
Billy Mayfair	72-72-72—216
John Huston	73-72-71—216
a-Phil Mickelson	69-73-74—216
Davis Love III	72-71-74—217
Nick Price	72-73-72—217
Tommy Aaron	70-74-73—217
Curtis Strange	72-74-72—218
Dennis Hammond	72-73-73—218
Larry Nelson	74-69-76—219
a-Manny Zerman	71-71-77—219
Lee Trevino	71-72-77—220
Brian Tennyson	78-67-75—220
Mark McNulty	72-74-75—221
Tom Kite	71-75-78—224

Failed to Qualify on Friday

Bill Britton	72-75—147
John Cook	77-70—147
Greg Norman	78-69—147
Gary Player	73-75—147
Tom Sieckmann	72-76—148
Billy Casper	77-71—148
Mike Donald	73-75—148
Steve Jones	73-75—148
Ronan Rafferty	73-76—149
Loren Roberts	72-77—149
Robert Gomez	72-77—149
Bob Tway	75-75—150
Chip Beck	74-76—150
Wayne Grady	74-76—150
Tim Simpson	73-78—151
Kenny Knox	73-78—151
Ted Schulz	74-78—152
Jim Benepe	78-74—152
Gay Brewer	78-74—152
a-James Stuart	81-72—153
Gil Morgan	77-76—153
Frankie Minoza	78-75—153
Sandy Lyle	77-76—153
Charles Coody	77-77—154
Arnold Palmer	78-77—155
a-Ralf Munoz	80-75—155
a-Michael Combs	81-74—155
John Inman	75-80—155
George Archer	73—WD
Doug Ford	90—WD

a-denotes amateur

Belle Hits 2 Home Runs For the Indians, Gibson Does Same for Royals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Albert Belle hit two homers and drove in four runs and Tom Candiotti limited Boston to four hits over seven innings as the Cleveland Indians beat the Red Sox, 6-0, Sunday in Fenway Park.

Belle, who led the major leagues with 11 home runs in spring training after missing most of 1990 while in a rehab program for alcoholism, hit a two-run homer off Greg Harris in the first inning, hit another in the sixth and had an RBI single in a two-run seventh against relief pitcher Dana Kiecker. Belle's homers gave him three in six games.

Candiotti (2-0) struck out nine, walked three and didn't permit a runner to advance beyond second base. He has allowed just one run in 15 innings in victories over Kansas City and Boston. Jesse Orosco, Steve Olin and Doug Jones finished the combined five-hitter, with Jones getting the last three outs.

Royals 5, Yankees 3: Kirk Gibson hit two homers and drove in four runs and Mike Boddicker gave up no runs in eight innings as Kansas City won at home.

Gibson, who signed as a free agent with the Royals over the winter, homered in the first and eighth innings. His last two-homer game was for Los Angeles at Chicago on July 14, 1988.

In two starts for the Royals, Boddicker (1-1) has given up one earned run in 17 innings. He walked three and struck out four — including Hensley Meulens three times — while improving his career record against New York to 12-6.

Gibson hit an 0-1 pitch more than halfway up the bleachers in right field for his first homer as a Royal. In the eighth, Gibson homered off Eric Plunk down the right-field line.

Blue Jays 9, Brewers 0: Jimmy Key pitched a two-hitter and rookie Mark Whiten singled twice in a six-run second inning in Toronto.

At 5-2, the Blue Jays are off to their best start since the club's inaugural season in 1977.

Key (2-0) struck out five and walked two in recording his fifth career shutout and 21st complete game. Don August (0-1) made his quickest exit ever, allowing six runs on six hits in one-plus inning.

Whiten and Greg Myers started the second inning with back-to-back singles and Manuel Lee's sacrifice loaded the bases when Whiten beat the throw to third. Mookie Wilson singled in and out of August's glove to drive in Whiten and Myers came home on a wild pitch.

Angels 9, Twins 4: Former Twin Gary Gaetti, booed at the Metrodome during the weekend, drove in four runs to help California beat Jack Morris in Minneapolis.

It was also a big day for Luis Polonia, who had three hits, scored three runs and stole three bases as the Angels improved to 5-1. It equals California's best start even, also achieved in 1970 and 1974.

Polonia, who has an 11-game hitting streak dating to last season, was not retired in his first four plate appearances.

He singled and scored to lead off the game, walked and scored in the third and drove in two runs with singles in the fourth and sixth innings. He hit .389 last season against Minnesota.

Gaetti, who played nine years with the Twins, drove in his four runs with a sacrifice fly in the first and run-scoring singles in the third and sixth. He was seven for 14 in the three-game series.

In games Saturday:

Orioles 11, Rangers 4: In Arlington, Texas, Ripken hit two home runs and a triple to drive in seven runs as Baltimore routed the Rangers.

Ripken became the first Oriole to drive in seven runs since Eddie Murray in 1986.

Ripken, who started the evening with a .200 batting average and no RBIs this season, triggered a three-run first with a run-scoring triple, singled in two runs in the second, and hit a two-run homer in the sixth one out after Mike Devereaux had tripled.

Ripken hit another two-run homer in the eighth.

Angels 15, Twins 9: Dave Winfield went five for six, hitting three homers and driving in six runs for California in Minneapolis.

Winfield homered in his first three at-bats, then doubled and singled. He had three chances to become the 12th player to hit four homers in a game and the first since Atlanta's Bob Horner on July 6, 1986.

Winfield's three-homer game was the first in his 18-year career.

Red Sox 4, Indians 0: Boston again found the solution to a losing streak to be Roger Clemens. Clemens improved his record after a Boston loss to 68-18 with a three-hitter and pitched his 26th major league shutout in the process.

In Fenway Park, Clemens struck out 11, the 42d time in 207th major league starts he has struck out 10 or more. He walked none as he pitched his 67th complete game.

White Sox 4, Tigers 1: In Detroit, Jack McDowell pitched a two-hitter, striking out 10, and Ozzie Guillen broke a ninth-inning tie as Chicago won its fourth straight.

Brewers 7, Blue Jays 3: Bill Spiers's third homer of the season, a two-run drive in the second inning in Toronto, ended the Blue Jays' four-game winning streak.

Yankees 9, Royals 8: Matt Nokes homered and doubled in an eight-run fifth inning in Kansas City. New York, which ended a six-game losing streak in Royals Stadium, sent 11 batters to the plate in the fifth and took a 9-2 lead.

Nokes started the inning with his first home run of the season, tying the score at 2. Steve Sax doubled in two runs off Bret Saberhagen and Roberto Kelly, Kevin Maas and Jesse Barfield all singled in runs.

Athletics 4, Mariners 2: Kirk Dressendorfer held the Mariners to two runs and three hits in his major league debut and Willie Wilson singled in two runs in a three-run first inning in Oakland.

Rickey Henderson, one shy of tying Lou Brock's record of 938 stolen bases, set in 1979, missed his second game with a strained muscle in his left calf.

(AP, UPI, NYT)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Larry Sulzman/The Associated Press
Winfield hitting his third homer in Minneapolis: Then only a double and a single, with six RBIs.

Mets Rout Expos on a 5-Hitter by Viola

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Hubie Brooks and Rick Cerone hit two-run singles in the first inning and the Mets won in a walkover, beating the Montreal Expos, 7-1, Sunday in New York on Frank Viola's five-hitter.

The Mets drew seven walks, including those by Brooks and pinch-hitter Dave Magadan with the bases loaded in the seventh inning. In seven games, the Mets have walked 55 times, twice any other team's total in the majors.

Kevin Elster, making his first start since Aug. 3, 1990, hit a solo home run in the eighth as the Mets dropped Montreal to 2-5. The Expos were never three games below .500 last season.

Viola only once allowed two runners to reach base in an inning. After Ivan Calderon singled and Tim Wallach doubled in the sixth, Viola got Andres Galarraga to swing at a bad pitch and pop to short right to end the inning.

Dwight Gooden pitched a seven-hitter Saturday, so Viola gave the Mets consecutive complete games for the first time since Sept. 29, 1989, when Viola and David Cone did it in a doubleheader against Pittsburgh.

Braves 12, Reds 1: Tom Glavine limited Cincinnati to five hits over six innings, helping Atlanta win on the road.

Atlanta scored twice in the fifth to break a 1-1 tie. Greg Olson singled and was safe at second when Tom Browning's low throw pulled shortstop Larkin off the bag on a ball hit toward the mound by Rafael Belliard. Glavine then singled to load the bases.

Olson scored on Otis Nixon's forceout and Belliard came home on Mark Lemke's sacrifice fly.

The Braves scored five times in the ninth.

Cubs 6, Pirates 4: Ryne Sandberg and Damon Berryhill each homered and the tie-breaking run scored on a bases-loaded walk in the eighth inning in Wrigley Field.

With the game tied, 4-4, Shawon Dunston singled to lead off the Cubs' eighth against Stan Belinda. Rookie Gary Scott advanced Dunston to second with a bunt single and pinch hitter Chico Walker walked to load the bases.

Belinda then walked Doug Dascenzo, forcing home Dunston and giving the Cubs the lead. One out later, Mark Grace hit into a fielder's choice, allowing Scott to score for a 6-4 lead.

Astros 7, Giants 2: In Houston, Ken Caminiti hit a three-run homer and Casey Candaele added a two-run triple for the Astros.

Houston had three extra-base hits in the fourth inning for a 4-0 lead.

Cardinals 11, Phillies 7: Felix Jose drove in four runs with a homer and a bases-loaded double as the St. Louis won in Philadelphia.

Bryn Smith (2-0) allowed six hits and six runs in seven innings, but two of the runs were unearned because of two St. Louis errors. Lee Smith, who has saved the Cardinals' three victories, got the final four outs.

Todd Zeile drove in three runs with an RBI single in the first and a two-run double in the eighth as St. Louis ended Philadelphia's three-game winning streak.

In games Saturday:

Mets 5, Expos 3: Gooden overcame a drizzle to strike out 14 as he pitched a seven-hitter in New York for the first complete game in the National League this season.

Gooden had difficulty with his footing on the wet mound until the ground crew added a drying agent in the second inning at the request of Bud Harrelson, the Mets' manager.

"It was tough out there because of the wet and cold," said Gooden, who singled in the second and stole his first base in the major leagues. "It made a difference when they worked on the mound. I should have asked myself."

Cubs 7, Pirates 3: Mike Bielecki hit a pair of two-run singles and held Pittsburgh to three hits in eight shutout innings in Chicago.

"You know it's going to be a bad day when the opposing pitcher gets four RBIs," Jim Leyland, the Pirates' manager, said of Bielecki, a career .076 hitter.

Doug Drabek, the National League's Cy Young Award winner last season, lost for the second time this year as Chicago ended Pittsburgh's three-game winning streak. Drabek allowed four runs and six hits in four innings, walked two and struck out one.

Barry Bonds, the NL's most valuable player last season, left the game in the fifth inning after he crashed into the left-field wall while catching Mark Grace's foul fly. The Pirates said Bonds bruised his left knee and left thumb.

He was taken to a hospital Sunday for X-rays of the thumb.

Phillies 4, Cardinals 2: Lenny Dykstra matched his major league career-high with three stolen bases and John Kruk drove in two runs in Philadelphia. The victory was the Phillies' third straight.

Mitch Williams, acquired by Philadelphia just before the season began, earned his second save.

The Cardinals' Bob Tewksbury, who allowed only 15 walks in 145⅓ innings last season, walked three in four innings.

Braves 7, Reds 5: Sid Bream hit a two-run homer and David Justice doubled in two runs as Atlanta built a six-run lead in Cincinnati.

Jack Armstrong was hit hard, giving up five runs in two innings.

He is 1-6 since starting last year's All-Star Game for the NL.

Steve Avery pitched five innings to get the victory, allowing eight hits and three runs.

Giants 16, Astros 2: Kevin Mitchell homered twice, for a major league-leading five, as San Francisco got 19 hits in Houston.

Mitchell hadn't homered in the Astrodome since Aug. 11, 1988, but hit a three-run drive in the first off Mike Scott and a leadoff homer in an eight-run seventh off Darryl Kile.

Mitchell, who homered in his first three games, went 0-4 Friday, failed to tie Willie Mays's major-league record of opening the season with homers in four straight games.

Padres 6, Dodgers 3: In Los Angeles, Jerald Clark drove in three runs in his second consecutive three-hit game for San Diego.

(AP, UPI)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Soundly Beaten by Jager, Spitz Is Simply All Wet in Comeback

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

MISSION VIEJO, California — Mark Spitz must know how Jim Palmer felt.

In his first race in 18½ years, Spitz, the 41-year-old swimming legend trying an almost impossible comeback, was beaten by an alarming 1.78 seconds — about two body lengths — by 26-year-old Tom Jager in a 50-meter, made-for-television butterfly race.

The defeat, like that of the 45-year-old Palmer trying to make a pitching comeback this spring for the Baltimore Orioles, was so thorough that Spitz was left to laugh, sarcastically, that he was so nervous he could have run across the pool faster.

Jager, who is not a butterfly swimmer by trade, swam the non-Olympic distance in 24.92 seconds. Spitz, who had set a goal for himself of 25.38 seconds, finished in 26.70. Jager won $20,000; Spitz got $10,000.

Clairol, which uses Spitz as a spokesman for its men's haircolor, footed the bill.

"This was my first time racing under this kind of pressure in 18½ years," said Spitz, who won seven gold medals at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich. "I'm swimming with the big boys now. I got it handed to me nicely and decisively today."

Jager, who is regarded as the world's fastest swimmer based on his world record in the 50-meter freestyle, was kind to Spitz in the news conference after the race.

"He picked the fastest swimmer in the world to go against his first time out," Jager said. "He could have gone against someone who he could have beaten. At least he is doing it honestly."

But, when pressed, Jager did give some measure of the devastation he wrecked on Spitz. He was asked if he had ever won a race against a world-class field by so much. He said he had, that he has won 100-meter freestyle races by two seconds.

"In those races, I destroyed them," he said.

Obviously, 1.78 seconds over 50 meters is worse, much worse.

"It was a weird feeling not being able to put it together, to control my nerves," Spitz said. "It was like going to a first piano recital."

Spitz's nervousness was evident to all around him before the race. Less than a half-hour before the race, he was sitting on the pool deck all alone, leaning against a wall, taking deep breaths.

"If that's his best, he's got big trouble," said former Olympic backstroke gold medalist John Naber.

Spitz plans to be able to harness his nerves for the next time, in two weeks against Matt Biondi here.

Dragons Go 4-0 As 40,000 Watch

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — Quarterback Scott Erney passed for three touchdowns, two to Gene Taylor as the Barcelona Dragons defeated the Orlando Thunder, 33-13, in a World League of American Football game on Sunday night.

The Dragons (4-0) and the London Monarchs (3-0), who play Monday, are the only undefeated teams in the league.

A crowd of 40,875 turned out to watch the game, making it the largest crowd to ever attend a sporting event at Montjuic Stadium. The previous record, 39,000, was set when FC Barcelona defeated Anderlecht of Belgium in the Gamper Cup soccer match in 1990.

Erney, who beat out former Notre Dame star Tony Rice for the starting job in the training camp, completed 20 passes for 340 yards. He has yet to throw an interception this season.

Surge 16, Galaxy 10: Mike Elkins put his team ahead with a 33-yard touchdown pass to Carl Parker late in the first period Saturday night in Sacramento, California, and, for the first time in the month-old WLAF, a U.S. team beat one of the three European clubs.

Frankfurt's Stephan Maslo kicked a 31-yard field goal late in the fourth period, and in the closing seconds the Galaxy drove to the Sacramento 31-yard line. But Mike Perez's two passes into the end zone were incomplete.

Knights 44, Machine 0: Jeff Graham threw three touchdown passes as previously winless New York-New Jersey disappointed a crowd of 34,821 in Montreal.

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The Discreet Winner Of Paris Film Awards

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Christian Vincent says he was not all that surprised last month when his name was called for the César (the French equivalent of the Oscar) as best new director: his first film.

MARY BLUME

"La Discrète," had been warmly received by critics and public alike. But he has no memory of what he did or said while accepting the prize.

"I don't know if I was up there for 10 seconds or three minutes. I felt out of control, it was odd, almost unpleasant." He drifted offstage so relieved that he didn't even hear his name called again for best scenario — less expected since he was competing against more experienced screenwriters — and barely arrived back on time to join his co-author, Jean-Pierre Ronssin, for the second award.

Vincent is not entirely unused to awards. His earlier films, two shorts and a documentary, won in places like Clermont-Ferrand, Villeurbanne and Lille. Then, last summer, he took a very fresh print of "La Discrète" to the Venice festival, the big time. "It was the first public screening, only about 10 people had seen it before."

He had no hopes, especially as his producer, Alain Rocca, had won the year before with "Un Monde sans Pitié," by another French director, Eric Rochant. "La Discrète" was shown on the first day of the festival. Vincent won a prize and, although he would have liked to stay on, went home. "With those hotel prices there was no way to stay," he says.

Vincent is 35, with round eyes emphasized by round eyeglasses and by his habit of widening them boyishly, like his hero in "La Discrète." He is sitting in a rumpled production office near the Place de la République filled with young cinéastes trying to do deals — "Everyone adored the screenplay," one croons persuasively into the telephone while another wonders whether he should shave before an important meeting — and he is calm, not quite laid back but getting there.

"La Discrète" is, in its discreet way, the hit of the season. Waiters now guard the upstairs room of the Café de la Mairie in the Place Saint-Sulpice, where much of the action is set, to make certain that people are coming to order drinks and not just to sightsee.

Vincent has none of the new filmmaker's evasive confidence and there is no reason for evasion. The best French film magazine, Positif, called "La Discrète" intelligent and touching, a cause for rejoicing: "It isn't often that one can salute a new French film talent. And even less often that such a talent puts itself at the service of a subject whose richness is equaled by its subtlety."

'It isn't often that one can salute a new French film talent.' Positiv magazine

The story is about a breezy and cocksure young man (Fabrice Luchini) whose girlfriend drops him and who is advised by an older bookseller friend (Maurice Garrel) to find revenge by seducing another girl (Judith Henry) and publishing a diary of the affair. Boy meets girl, finds her unattractive, proceeds with the seduction for his diary's sake and loses his cool. The bookseller puts an end to the story and all three are losers.

The sensibility is modern but the base is 18th century *marivaudage*: coldhearted and witty manipulation in the game of love. Luchini is a droll and supple light comedian, Judith Henry, who also won a César, develops beautifully from a commonplace girl to a touching victim. The bookseller is a more equivocal character.

"Each of the characters has his mystery," Vincent says. "The bookseller gives away nothing about himself, he just puts things in motion."

His act of destruction at the end, Vincent says, is motivated by his sense that the story is getting out of his hands and his wish to have the last word: "It's like the story of the frog giving the scorpion a lift over the stream and saying to the scorpion but if I do this you will sting me. The scorpion says don't be silly, if I did that we would both drown. But he does and they do."

The bookseller does not win, he just makes sure that everyone loses. The film has the rare quality of making viewers wonder what will happen after the end.

"I hope they will learn from the experience," Vincent says and he thinks they do, even his cheeky hero. "I think so, I rather trust him. It's not going to change his life because very few things do, but at the end you see him again in the café, writing. He doesn't notice the pretty girl next to him whom he would ordinarily try to pick up and he is still writing, but his position, hand to paper, is different. Perhaps his writing is different, perhaps he has changed."

In style "La Discrète" recalls the moral tales of Eric Rohmer and Luchini has played in four Rohmer films. But Vincent says that, while he admires him, Rohmer is not one of his masters and "La Discrète" is less an illustration of a moral than a triple character study, with the shifting and developing relationships succinctly worked out.

Just as first novels tend to be told in the first person, so first films often use a voice-over. "La Discrète" ends with a different voice — Vincent's own — quoting an old proverb. "When you look at someone you only see the half."

"It's a real proverb, I don't make them up the way Rohmer does," he says. "I found it in a book of country sayings and when I saw it I thought that's really the story of the film." What interests him is discovering the unseen half, but without the certainty that this can ever be done.

Vincent cast Luchini before he had even written his script and began by reading such 18th century texts as "Les Liaisons Dangereuses" and the works of Crébillon. Never having written a scenario, he called in Jean-Pierre Ronssin to help on structure because he says that, like his hero, he doesn't have much imagination. He does have a strong feeling for character and, says Luchini, an intelligence which is never heavy.

"I think Luchini means that I don't like excess emotion, that there is great restraint in what I do." His young couple always address each other as "*vous*" rather than "*tu*." "I couldn't imagine it otherwise. The *vous* is more appropriate to verbal seduction and more discreet."

Raised in Paris where his father worked for a textbook publisher, Vincent studied sociology and only entered the IDHEC film school at the age of 24, graduating with distinction in directing and editing. Rather than go into what is often the dead end of becoming an assistant director, he supported himself and learned his craft by editing. The filmmaker he most admires is Jean Renoir.

"Renoir doesn't take a distance, he isn't an entomologist who observes. He gives a chance even to the bad guy. You feel that what he cares about is people."

"La Discrète" took a year and a half to write and Vincent is taking it slowly on his second film about four medical students preparing for exams in a family house. "Right now, for example, we are making a study of women's magazines for anything on love and sex. We haven't got to the medical school part yet."

He has been working on the script for three weeks and does not plan to start shooting until the spring of 1992. "A film every two years is enough. I don't want to go faster."

The success of "La Discrète" has been so unanimous and so well-deserved that, unusually, Vincent has not been subject to any backbiting. "Some successes irritate, I don't think this one did," he said, ducking into the République Métro to go back to work.

Bailly

Filmmaker Vincent: "Each of the characters has his mystery."

LANGUAGE

Getting a Handle on 'I Can Handle It'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Accustomed to rapid advance, General Norman Schwarzkopf showed he could beat a hasty retreat when he found himself in a controversy with the president.

"A poor choice of words" was what he called his use of the verb *recommend* in connection with the decision to end the ground war in Iraq after 100 hours, allowing some Iraqi forces to fight again against rebel troops. "I would change the word 'recommend' to say 'we initially planned,'" he explained in his apology.

President Bush forgave his Desert Storm commander with a Shakespearean phrase, "much ado about nothing," which may have been adapted from "great ado about many small matters" in Richard Hyrde's 1529 translation of a Spanish scholar's work on the instruction of Christian women. But a useful lesson — perhaps even a profound one — can be drawn from the brief Schwarzkopf-Bush contretemps.

Here is the account given by Marlin Fitzwater, the presidential press secretary, of the conversation in the Oval Office on Feb. 27, 1991: "President Bush said to General [Colin] Powell: 'What about Schwarzkopf? Is he on board? Call him.' Powell walked over to the desk in the Oval Office and used the hot line to Riyadh. He told the president: 'Norm says he can handle it. It's fine with him.'"

He can handle it. That was Fitzwater's report of what Powell characterized as Schwarzkopf's reaction. Were the words "I can handle it" actually used by the general in Riyadh? Let us assume, for the sake of linguistic analysis, that the Fitzwater report of the Powell report of the Schwarzkopf comment was a direct and accurate quotation, changing only the first person to the third person, and will not be contradicted by any recording to be released in the heat of future presidential campaign.

□

What does *I can handle it* mean?

"Print hides the voice," says Frederic G. Cassidy, chief editor of the Dictionary of American Regional English. "If I could have heard the gentleman *speak* it, I'd be more certain of what he really meant." One meaning, says the man from DARE, is "I can control something that needs control"; a quite different meaning, indicated by inflection, is "This hurts (my pride, dignity, sense of what I deserve), but I can accept it and not let my feelings show."

Allan Metcalf, executive secretary of the American Dialect Society, agrees: "On the one hand, it means 'I am handy enough to accomplish whatever task is handed to me.' On the other hand, it means 'Hand me all the abuse you want; I promise I won't fly off the handle.' To decide which meaning was intended, you look for the context in which the statement was handed out. Of course, a speaker who doesn't want to tip his hand might say, 'I can handle it' and keep both possibilities in hand."

"I would like to have heard him say it," says David K. Barnhart, general editor of Lexik House, "particularly the word *it;* the intonation pattern can turn a phrase from friendly to begrudging. Remember that General Schwarzkopf is in a subordinate position; he has to accept the decisions made by his superiors. The expression in this military context might be construed as saying: 'I can obey orders,' which can mean 'Your order is my command' or 'I will obey orders, even though I think it's a mistake.'"

There may be another way of getting a handle on this. Let us go beyond general lexicography to a specific field in which the expression has gained particular meaning.

"Yes, the verb *handle* is used in the psychiatric profession," says Dr. Leah Dickstein, a psychiatrist in Louisville, Kentucky. "Psychiatrists often ask, 'Can you *handle* it?' about a specific problem, and patients say, 'I can *handle* it.' A synonymous expression used more often is *deal with.*"

Let's go deeper; this department does not flinch from horrific revelation. "I suspect that the term *handle* is used more often by men than women," opines Dr. James Nininger, a psychiatrist in New York. "That may be because *handle* suggests being in control of a situation; men more often than women speak of 'handling it,' as being able to do something alone or being able to handle responsibility.

"The word *handle,*" Nininger continues, "provides an image that involves hands or a concrete handle to take hold of. Frequently the expression is used in the negative, as in 'I'm not sure I can handle it' — that indicates a breakdown, at least temporarily, in ego functioning or control. Put positively, 'I can handle it' means being able to negotiate the variables or complexity of a situation and not losing control of oneself."

□

O.K., Norman, stretch out on this couch. Relax. Forget about what that anonymous White House aide meant when he said you were suffering from "camera fatigue." Do not be conflicted by the necessary avoidance of conflict.

Cast your mind back to the day the war was about to end, life was simple, the media feared you and the public loved you, and that nice General Powell came on the phone from the Oval Office to talk about stopping the shooting sometime before it had been initially planned.

When you said, "I can handle it," did your tone indicate a meaning of "Just leave it to me," as imputed by Powell, who added either the characterization or report "It's fine with him"? If so, then your words meant that you raised no objection to the suspension of hostilities at the time, and your subsequent imputations to interviewer David Frost were self-serving, inaccurate and deserving of your abject apology to your commander in chief.

Or by "I can handle it," did you mean "I know what a chain of command is; I can take the stress, I can negotiate the complexities and not go through the roof, even though I know history will condemn us all for letting those Republican Guard units free to blow all the Kurds away"? If that was your meaning, then you did indicate you would follow orders but did not agree with them, and your subsequent apology was intended to conceal an embarrassing difference of opinion that did exist.

Intonation is all. A phrase's meaning is conveyed not by words alone, but by body language, inflection, emphasis and structures so deep as to be unfathomable to the shrinking deconstruction worker. The lexicographers all make clear that the recipient of meaning had to be there, on the line, hearing the subtle sound, to know what was meant. As early semiosemanticists liked to say, "It ain't what you say, it's the way that you say it."

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